

DUMFRIES COUNTY COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT ON
THE HEALTH AND
SANITARY CONDITIONS
OF THE COUNTY



1962



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28649898>

DUMFRIES COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY
CONDITIONS OF THE
COUNTY

1962

STAFF, 1962

(1) Medical Staff

County Medical Officer and Chief Social Welfare Officer

SAMUEL KENNEDY DRAINER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

AGNES F. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

AGNES S. CONWAY, M.B., Ch.B.

(2) Dental Staff

Chief Dental Officer

JAMES M. CRINGEAN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Officers

ROBERT CARSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

JOHN THOMSON, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

ROBERT M.H. GEMMELL, L.D.S., R.F.P.S., Glasgow,
(Appointed 2/4/62)

Dental Attendants

RUTH MELVILLE.

SANDRA WAUGH.

PATRICIA IRVING.

SHEENA RAE (Appointed 1/4/62)

(3) County Nursing Staff

County Nursing Superintendent

JEMIMA EWART, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Health Visitors

MARGARET B. LOCKHART, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.
ELLEN JOHNSTONE, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.
K.G. LAMONT, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor

MARGARET BLACK, R.G.N., Part I C.M.B., H.V., Trop.
Diseases Certificate.

School Health Visitors

QWENDOLINE BIGGAR, R.G.N., Part I C.M.B., H.V.
ANNIE McQUEEN, R.G.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.I.D.N., H.V.

District Nursing Sisters

CHRISTINA MACDONALD, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. ... Annan
H. HIDDLESTON, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. ... Annan
JANE N. BOYD, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. Canonbie
H.G. BURGESS, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. Dalton
ELSIE B. WOOD, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. Dumfries Landward
S. ARBUCKLE, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. Dunscore
MARGARET HARDIE, R.G.N., S.C.M., T.A., Q.I.D.N.

(Resigned 5/4/62) Eaglesfield

JEAN MARSHALL, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. Eaglesfield

J. MACKIE, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. ... Eastriggs

J. REID, R.G.N., S.C.M. Eskdale

M. INNES, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. Eskdale

E. AMBLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. Eskdale

(Appointed 12/10/62)

SARAH R. YOUNG, R.G.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Glencairn

EMILY MURRAY, R.G.N., S.C.M., R.M.N. Gretna

(Died 12/12/62)

MARGARET SCOTT, R.G.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., Q.I.D.N., H.V.

Hoddam

ANNIE MACDONALD, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. ... Kirkconnel

SARAH SCULLION, R.G.N., S.C.M., R.M.N., Q.I.D.N., H.V.	Kirkconnel
E.C. JAFFREY, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V....	Kirkmahoe
(Resigned 28/6/62)	
AGNES DALZELL, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V.	Kirkmahoe
CATHERINE QUINN, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.,...	Lochmaben
MARGARET McKELVIE, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.	Lockerbie
MARY J. NUTTER, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. ...	Lockerbie
MARY J. MACDONALD, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. ...	Moffat
RUTH YOUNG, R.G.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.	Sanquhar
J. RAMAGE, R.G.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.I.D.N., H.V.	Penpont
(Resigned 30/4/62)	
M. INNES, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V.	Penpont
MABEL JOHNSTON, R.G.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V., Q.I.D.N.	Thornhill
JESSIE McIVOR, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. ...	Tinwald

Relief District Nursing Sisters

AGNES DALZELL, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V.
 JEAN MARSHALL, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V.

(4) Milk and Dairies Staff

Dairy Inspector

DONALD MACDONALD, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.

Milk Officers

MARY CORLETT
 MARJORIE ROBINSON (Appointed 16/1/62)

(5) Local Government Officers

ROBERT BELL	...	...	Headquarters and Dumfries District
ROBERT KIRKPATRICK	...	...	Thornhill District
ROBERT HASTINGS	...	...	Annan and Gretna Districts

JAMES SIMMONS	Lockerbie, Langholm, and Moffat Districts
D.A. HAMILTON	... .. Kirkconnel and Sanquhar Districts

(6) Office Staff

JANET COLLOW,	Supervisor	
MAISIE BOGLE,	Typist	
LORRAINE CUMMING,	Typist	
WILMA PHILLIPS,	Typist	
BARBARA MILLIGAN,	Typist	(Resigned 24/10/62)
AGNES NODLAND,	Typist	(Resigned 5/8/62)
MARGARET TURNER,	Typist	
PATRICIA JOHNSTON,	Typist	(Appointed 6/8/62)
JOYCE CURRIE,	Typist	(Appointed 23/10/62)

Welfare Foods Distributer

GRACE DRYSDALE

(b) Social Welfare Department

MARGARET MCGOWAN	Typist
------------------	--------

INDEX

	Page.
VITAL STATISTICS	1
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1947 —	
Care of Mothers and Young Children	4
Domiciliary Midwifery	6
Health Visiting	8
Home Nursing	8
Home Help Service	9
Vaccination and Immunisation	9
Prevention, Care and After-care	11
Control of Communicable Diseases	12
Mental Health	13
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 —	
Section 21 — Residential Accommodation	14
Section 29 — Welfare Services for the Handicapped	15
MILK SUPPLIES	16
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937	20
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	22
SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE	41
SANITARY DEPARTMENT —	
General	52
Housing	53
Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950 and 1952 (Section 3)	57
Housing and House Purchase Act, 1959	57

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, and the Rent Act, 1957	61
Building Byelaws	62
The Provision of Sanitary Facilities	63
Water Supplies... ..	64
Drainage... ..	64
Meat and Food Inspection	65
Public Abattoirs	66
Private Abattoirs	70
Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956	75
Food Seized at Retail Shops, etc.,	76
Samples of Food and Drugs	78
Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959	81
Labelling of Food Order, 1953	82
Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948	82
Slaughter of Animals	84
Public Health (Scotland) Acts, 1897	87
Factories Acts, 1937-48	92
Clean Air Act, 1956	94
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	95
Cinematograph Acts, 1909 and 1952	99
Diseases of Animals Act, 1950	99
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	99

SMALL BURGHS —

Annan	100
Langholm	103
Lochmaben	105
Lockerbie	115
Moffat	117
Sanquhar... ..	119

To

The Secretary of State for Scotland.

The County Council of Dumfries.

*The Town Councils of Annon, Sonquhor, Lockerbie, Langholm,
Moffat and Lochmaben.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the County of Dumfries for the year ended 31st December, 1962. There is included a Report on the School Health Service for the year ended 31st July, 1962.

Vital Statistics.

	Dumfriesshire		Scotland
	1961	1962	1962
Population	61,818	61,071	—
Birth Rate	18.0	18.7	20.1
Illegitimate Births	5.7	3.7	4.8
Still Birth Rate	25	18	20
Marriage Rate	12.2	13.2	7.7
Death Rate	10.4	12.1	12.2
Infant Mortality Rate	20	16	27

The year was notable in that, for the first time, there were no deaths due to tuberculosis, the percentage of illegitimate births was the lowest ever recorded in Dumfriesshire

and the incidence of infectious disease was similarly the lowest on record.

The Future of the Council's Health Services.

After fifteen years' experience of the National Health Service it is appropriate to consider the possible future trends in the services for which the Council is responsible as local health authority. Judged by any standard, there has been within that period a substantial improvement in the general health of the population. Much of the credit is due to improvements in the medical services but it should be remembered that the overall advancement in living standards which most of the population have enjoyed has also played a very considerable part. It is against this background of improved environment and better medical services that the Council's functions in regard to health should be viewed.

a. Communicable Diseases.

Probably the most outstanding feature during the past fifteen years has been the decline both in the incidence and severity of the communicable diseases. In Dumfriesshire there have been no deaths from diphtheria since 1946 and no case of the disease since 1949. Scarlet fever is nowadays a mild infection and virtually unattended by complications. Tuberculosis is mainly a controllable disease and the minor infections of childhood are much less productive of lasting ill-health. No doubt the invasive powers and the virulence of some of these infections will increase but, in general, it would seem that the present immunity from the common infectious diseases is likely to be maintained at least for some time.

The present pattern of vaccination and immunisation must be a continuing, routine function of the Council.

b. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

The trend in favour of hospital confinement as shown in the following table is likely to continue though it is not expected

ted that the same high proportion will be reached as in some urban areas:—

Year	Percentage of Hospital Births	Percentage of Domiciliary Births
1948	53	47
1950	62	38
1955	73	27
1960	82	18
1962	84	16

It is considered that the percentage of hospital confinements will not exceed 90 and that the hospital accommodation locally will be adequate for foreseeable needs.

The arrangements for ante-natal care are adequate for both domiciliary and hospital cases. It is not considered that there should be any extension of the present ante-natal clinics though more domiciliary cases could be examined there than at present and for the Council's part, considerably more instruction in mothercraft as part of education in health could be undertaken.

c. Nursing Services.

The practice whereby the district nursing sisters in most areas of Dumfriesshire undertake the combined duties of home nursing, domiciliary midwifery and health visiting should continue. There can be no better way of establishing co-operation with the general practitioners and, at the same time, carrying out the Council's statutory duties in regard to comprehensive nursing for the greatest benefit of the community. It should be the Council's aim to continue to ensure whenever possible that nurses appointed to rural areas should have the Health Visitor Certificate. It will probably always be desirable to employ full-time health visitors in the more populous areas of Annan and Kirkcubright.

While it is likely that the number of nurses will remain substantially the same, some change in emphasis in the nurses'

work will clearly be necessary. More time and effort will require to be increasingly devoted to the older members of the community, more attention to the handicapped from whatever cause, and more consideration to preventive measures than is given at present.

d. Care of the Aged.

One of the most vulnerable groups in the community are the aged, and their welfare will be of continuing and even increasing concern to the Council both as welfare authority and local health authority. The Services to the older members of the community will require to be expanded considerably.

The nursing of the elderly in their own homes is competently and adequately carried out by the district nursing sisters but, as previously indicated, the advisory visits undertaken by the nursing staff in their capacity as health visitors will require to be directed increasingly towards the elderly. It is known that the Western Regional Hospital Board will appoint a consultant geriatrician during 1963 to operate in Dumfries and Galloway. The Council will then be invited to consider the appointment of a geriatric health visitor or a more senior member of nursing staff to establish and maintain a liaison between the hospital service and the local authority in much the same way as the mental health officer so adequately co-ordinates the efforts of the Crichton Royal and the County Council for the welfare of the mentally disordered. It is anticipated that such a geriatric health visitor will act mainly in an administrative capacity and that the direct services to the old people will be undertaken by the district nursing sisters and welfare officers.

Rowantree House, one of the establishments presently used as residential accommodation for old people, is quite unsatisfactory and should be replaced as a matter of urgency. The development of residential accommodation should be, as shown in the Council's formal proposals under the National Assistance Act, to replace Rowantree House by a new home in the vicinity of Dumfries and thereafter by way of small homes as required, in the small burghs of the County.

The present agency arrangements for chiropody for old people will ultimately cease and the service will be provided directly by full-time chiropodists in the employment of the Council.

Most welfare services for old people are best arranged and provided by the people of the community in which they reside. For this reason it is to be hoped that an extension of Old People's Welfare Committees to each of the small burghs, at least, will take place within the next few years.

e. Home Help Service.

It would be reasonable to anticipate a very considerable extension of the Home Help Service.

There can be no doubt that older people should be retained in their own homes and be afforded every support to enable them to do so. Chief of these supports is domestic assistance. As it is, well over 90% of those who have been granted the services of a home help are aged and infirm and as this group increases in number so the Home Help Service will have to expand. It is desirable, also, that evening help and night sitters should be available. In general, the need for domestic help should be more liberally considered.

It will be necessary quite soon to revise the administrative structure of the Home Help Service.

f. Mental Health Service.

The past fifteen years have seen far-reaching changes in attitude towards the mentally disordered, mainly because of the dissemination of knowledge as to the nature and incidence of mental illness. Much credit is due to a series of excellent radio and television programmes, though the increasing willingness on the part of the medical staffs of mental hospitals to move into the community and to undertake the instruction in mental health of selected groups in the community has also had consid-

erable effect. In the emphasis it places upon community care, the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960 is an expression of this enlightened public opinion. At the same time, caution should be observed. The manipulation of relationships and environment in an effort to prevent mental illness is seldom easy or effective, and again, there is a limit to the degree of unusual behaviour the community will tolerate from the mentally disordered. Nevertheless, the conception of increasing care within the community is a very worthy one.

There is a need for increased facilities for educationally subnormal children in Upper Nithsdale, Lower Annandale and possibly in Upper Annandale and Eskdale. It might be desirable to form a Junior Occupation Centre in Mid Annandale. The need for the early appointment of a second mental health officer has already been clearly established.

g. School Health Service.

Again, a change of emphasis seems indicated in the School Health Service rather than any radical alteration. The routine examination of children on entering school for the first time and on leaving school should be continued and made more exhaustive, but less formal examinations directed mainly towards pupils with defects, remediable and otherwise, should be the rule during the remainder of school life. Such an arrangement to be successful would depend upon willing co-operation with parents and teachers.

h. Co-operation.

A review of the medical services of the Country was undertaken recently by a committee representing the major medical organisations. One of the recommendations made was the setting up of Area Health Boards which, through their four subsidiary councils for hospitals, general practice, occupation health, and preventive and social health services, would be responsible for overall planning and administration of the medical services of an area corresponding to the catchment area of a district hospital. Dumfries and Galloway would probably form

such an area. The intention is to try to achieve better co-operation than exists between the three branches of the National Health Service as presently constituted. Whatever the merits of Area Boards may be, the suggestion that they should be formed serves to underline the concern that services should be integrated as fully as possible. A comprehensive community service is dependent upon such integration and it is a pleasure to record that in many, though not all, of the services in which it is most required, co-operation in Dumfriesshire has been developed to a remarkable degree.

I should like to record my gratitude to members of the County Council for their interest and to the staff of the Health Department for their loyal service during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. K. DRAINER,

County Medical Officer.

COUNTY BUILDINGS,
DUMFRIES.

REPORT

VITAL STATISTICS

Summary

	1961	1962
Population	61,818	61,071
Marriage Rate	12.2	13.2
Birth Rate	18.0	18.7
Illegitimate Births	5.7	3.7
Still Birth Rate	25	18
Death Rate	10.4	12.1
Infant Mortality Rate	20	16
Deaths from Accidents in the Home	0.18	0.23
Infectious Diseases Death Rate	0.07	0.05

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the County Landward and Small Burghs at the middle of 1962 is as follows :—

(a) County Landward	44,853
(b) Small Burghs — Annan	5,696
Sanquhar	2,139
Lochmaben	1,286
Lockerbie	2,835
Moffat	1,894
Langholm	2,368
	<hr/>
	61,071

Marriages

Eight hundred and six marriages were registered, giving a marriage rate of 13.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Births

The number of births, corrected for transfer, were as follows:—

			<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>
(a) County Landward...	...	...	819	441	378	32
(b) Small Burghs — Annan	...		161	86	75	6
	Sanquhar	...	36	23	13	—
	Lochmaben	...	17	8	9	2
	Lockerbie	...	51	33	18	1
	Moffat	...	30	16	14	1
	Langholm	...	27	18	9	—
			<hr/> 1,141	<hr/> 625	<hr/> 516	<hr/> 42

The birth-rate of 18.7 is higher than for many years though still lower than the rate for Scotland at 20.1. The decennial averages since 1900 are as follows:—

1901 — 1910	23.4
1911 — 1920	22.0
1921 — 1930	21.5
1931 — 1940	15.9
1941 — 1950	17.9
1951 — 1960	17.0
1961	18.0

Illegitimate Births

The illegitimate births amounted to 3.7 per cent of the total births. This is the lowest figure ever recorded in Dumfriesshire. The Scottish Figure is 4.8.

Still Births

There were 21 still-births, giving a rate of 18 per 1,000 total births. This, also, is the lowest figure ever recorded in the County. The figure for Scotland is 20.

Deaths

There were 692 deaths, exactly the same number as in the previous year. Three hundred and eighty five were of men and three hundred and seven of women, giving a death rate of 12.1, a higher figure than in the previous year because of the smaller population figure upon which the rate is based. The national rate is 12.2.

The decennial averages since 1900 are as follows:—

1901 — 1910	15.24
1911 — 1920	13.09
1921 — 1930	12.00
1931 — 1940	12.6
1941 — 1950	11.6
1951 — 1960	10.73
1961	10.4

The principal causes of death during 1962 were as follows:—

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Diseases of the Heart	149	110	259
Apoplexy	49	59	108
Malignant Disease	58	44	102
Pneumonia	24	19	43
Bronchitis	14	5	19
Road Accidents	14	2	16
Accidents in the Home	5	9	14

Infant Mortality

Of the 692 deaths, eighteen were of children under the age of one year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 16, by far the lowest rate ever recorded in Dumfriesshire. One half of the deaths took place within the first month of life, and six within the first day.

The decennial averages of the infant mortality rates since the beginning of the century are as follows:—

1901 — 1910	94
1911 — 1920	83
1921 — 1930	72
1931 — 1940	69
1941 — 1950	51
1951 — 1960	27
1961	20

Deaths from Tuberculosis

For the first time on record no persons died of tuberculosis during the year.

Deaths from Cancer

There were 102 deaths from cancer as compared with 105 in the previous year. In 22 cases (20 males, 2 females) death was due to malignant disease of the lungs.

National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947

Part III

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Ante-natal care was given in domiciliary cases by all the district nursing sisters under the general supervision of the family doctors. Such ante-natal care was given to 342 mothers, and 1,686 visits were paid by members of the nursing staff who subsequently attended the births as maternity nurses. To an increasing degree, the district nursing sisters are in attendance at general practitioners' surgeries when ante-natal examinations are being carried out.

Three ante-natal clinics were continued throughout the year, at Annan, Kelloholm and Langholm. Medical care was given

by the staff of Cresswell Maternity Hospital, and members of the Council's nursing staff were in attendance. Most mothers attending these clinics had elected to be confined in hospital.

Instruction in mothercraft is given at each clinic.

The number of attendances at the various clinics were as follows:—

Clinic	Ante-natal			Post-natal		
	First visits	Subsequent visits	Total	First visits	Subsequent visits	Total
Annan	307	1,726	2,033	273	—	273
Kirkconnel	143	615	758	103	3	106
Leogholm	62	222	284	25	—	25
Total for 1962 ...	512	2,563	3,075	401	3	404
Total for 1961 ...	457	2,033	2,490	252	—	252

(b) Child Welfare

The child welfare centres operated unchanged during the year. Attendances at the various centres are shown in the following tables:—

Under 1 year

Centre	First visits	Subsequent visits	Total
Aonao, Springbells	164	1,874	2,038
Canonbie	8	120	128
Ecclefechoe	33	127	160
Eastriggs	58	719	777
Gretna	52	424	476
Kirkconnel	81	743	824
Langholm	52	980	1,032
Lockerbie	57	632	689
Locharbriggs	74	474	548
Saogubhar	41	402	443
Totals for 1962	620	6,495	7,115
Totals for 1961	537	5,972	6,509

1 - 5 years

Centre	First visits	Subsequent visits	Total
Annan, Springbells	54	463	517
Canonbie	10	20	30
Ecclefechan	10	22	32
Eastriggs	30	246	276
Gretna	32	131	163
Kirkconnel	26	200	226
Langholm	41	482	523
Locharbriggs	—	—	—
Lockerbie	18	255	273
Sanquhar	18	57	75
Totals for 1962	239	1,876	2,115
Totals for 1961	227	2,060	2,287

In addition, 12,883 domiciliary visits were paid to children under one year and 12,698 visits to children between the ages of one year and five.

(c) Distribution of Welfare Foods

Welfare foods were distributed from 30 centres, mainly by voluntary workers to whom a deep debt of gratitude is due.

The uptake of welfare foods during the past three years was as follows:—

	1960	1961	1962
National Dried Milk	35,007	28,337	29,210
Cod Liver Oil	3,260	2,001	1,168
Vitamin Tablets	1,098	796	366
Orange Juice	16,892	10,292	6,603

2. Domiciliary Midwifery

Each district nursing sister is a qualified midwife but only on three occasions during the year were members of the nursing

staff called upon to take full charge of a confinement. All other domiciliary confinements were undertaken by general medical practitioners with the district nursing sisters acting as maternity nurses.

The following table shows the nature of attendance at the domiciliary confinements:—

	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)
Midwives employed by the County Council	160	17	3
Private practising midwives ...	—	—	—

All the district nursing sisters have been trained in the use of gas and air and of trilene for analgesia in childbirth. Each midwife is equipped with Minett apparatus for the administration of gas and air, and six trilene inhalers are available. Analgesia was administered in domiciliary cases as follows:—

Gas and air analgesia	103
Trilene	28
Pethidine	62

Maternity outfits were supplied to all mothers being confined at home.

There were no cases in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14(2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951.

Three members of the nursing staff attended a refresher course for midwives.

Non-medical supervision of midwives is undertaken by the County Nursing Superintendent.

Of the 1,141 births assigned to Dumfriesshire, 961 took place in hospital. This gives a percentage of institutional confinements of 84, the same as in the previous year.

3. Health Visiting

Arrangements for health visiting remained unchanged. In rural areas the district nursing sisters undertake the combined duties of home nursing, domiciliary midwifery and health visiting. In the more populous areas of Annan, Kirkcubbin and Gretna, health visiting is carried out by full-time health visitors. There is, in addition, one full-time tuberculosis health visitor and two school health visitors. The school health visitors work mainly in the schools in Dumfries, though they also undertake routine audiometric testing in the whole education area.

It is proposed to review the arrangements for health visiting next year.

Home visits were made by the general health visitors as follows:—

	<u>Number Visited</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
Expectant mothers	342	1,686
Children under 1 year	1,183	12,883
Children 1 — 5 years	2,886	12,698
Persons over 65 years	680	2,824

4. Home Nursing

The work of the district nursing sisters in their capacity as home nurses may be summarised as follows:—

Number of cases attended	2,125
Number of visits paid	30,294

Included in these were 1,057 persons over pensionable age, to whom no less than 18,242 visits were paid.

5. Home Help Service

Domestic assistance was given in circumstances of household difficulty due, usually, to old age and infirmity, illness or home confinement. The number of hours is adjusted to meet actual need, and the ability of each applicant to contribute is assessed according to means. At least four out of five recipients were of pensionable age.

During the year, one full-time home help and 68 part-time workers were employed. The number of persons assisted was as follows:—

	<u>Aged and</u>					<u>Illness</u>	<u>Maternity</u>
	<u>Infirm</u>						
Annan					4	—	—
Lockerbie					1	1	1
Lochmaben					1	2	—
Moffat					3	1	—
Langholm					4	—	—
Sanquhar					4	—	1
Landward Area					48	12	2
					65	16	4

6. Vaccination and Immunisation

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

There was a large increase in the number of re-vaccinations especially, but also of primary vaccinations, as a result of the outbreaks of smallpox in the Midlands of England and in Wales.

The number of vaccinations recorded were as follows:—

Age Group	Primary Vaccination		Re-vaccination	
	Successful	No reaction	Successful	No reaction
Born 1962	244	15	—	—
Aged 1 — 5 years	690	15	31	4
Aged over 5 years	522	17	1,217	160
Total	1,456	47	1,248	164

(b) Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus

The practice continued of giving triple antigen in early infancy as a protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and a single maintenance dose of diphtheria-tetanus prophylactic on entering school. Consideration is being given to the introduction of an additional maintenance dose within the pre-school period.

In all, 1,089 children received a full course of primary immunisation, 1,183 received a single maintenance dose of diphtheria-tetanus prophylactic, and 148 one 'booster' dose of triple antigen.

(c) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued to be offered to all persons between the ages of six months and forty years, and to others at special risk. Fourth doses were given to primary school children.

The numbers presenting themselves for vaccination were much greater than anticipated because of outbreaks of poliomyelitis elsewhere in Scotland.

The numbers of persons vaccinated were as follows:—

Age Group	Two doses	Three doses	Four doses
Children born in 1962	102	4	—
Children 1 — 15 years	2,507	370	2,008
Young persons	934	103	—
Adults aged 27 — 40	1,685	206	—
Adults over 40 years	3,300	504	—
Total	8,528	1,187	2,008

Of the doses given, 2,575 were of Salk vaccine and 9,148 were of oral vaccine.

(d) Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The programme of vaccination with B.C.G. was continued in Dumfriesshire schools. Each child aged 13 years giving a Negative Heaf Test was vaccinated with B.C.G. and each giving a positive reaction was x-rayed at Lochmaben Chest Hospital.

The particulars are shown in the following Table :-

Group	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
CONTACTS	8	8	7	7	29	21
School children	538	556	332	336	332	336

The percentage of positive reactions, which is so very much greater than in previous years, is accounted for by faulty testing material. Arrangements have been made to re-test next year all children who gave a positive reaction.

7. Prevention, Care and After-care.

(a) Tuberculosis

The numbers of patients notified and confirmed as suffering from Tuberculosis were as follows :-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory cases ...	5	7	12
Non-respiratory cases	2	6	8
	7	13	20

This is, by far, the smallest number of notifications of Tuberculosis ever received in Dumfriesshire. It is noteworthy that, for the first time, there were no deaths from Tuberculosis during the year.

Twenty two patients were admitted to hospital during the year, twenty one were discharged and one died, leaving seven patients still receiving treatment.

There were 310 names (149 males, 161 females) in the register, 38 fewer than in the previous year. Of these, 255 suffer from respiratory tuberculosis and 55 from other forms of the disease.

Additional nourishment in the form of milk was supplied on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. All tuberculous patients have been suitably housed.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor made 765 visits during the year.

It is a pleasure to record once again the excellent co-operation that has existed between the Health Department and Lochmaben Chest Hospital.

(b) Communicable Diseases

During the year 42 notifications of communicable disease were received. As will be seen from the following Table, this is the lowest number of such notifications within the past ten years and is, indeed, the lowest ever recorded in Dumfriesshire.

Year	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Jaundice - Acute Infective	Malaria	Poecumonia - Acute Influenzal	Poecumonia - Acute Primary	Poliomylcelitis - Acute	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	Tuberculosis - Non-pulmonary	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Undulant Fever	Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	Total
1953	2	60	5	-	1	1	20	5	-	-	40	43	14	-	-	-	248	-	539
1954	4	30	9	1	-	1	20	3	-	-	68	61	16	-	-	-	73	-	286
1955	5	29	10	-	-	1	14	6	-	-	37	32	8	-	1	-	60	-	203
1956	1	43	7	-	-	-	26	4	-	-	40	37	6	-	1	-	134	2	301
1957	-	55	2	-	-	9	13	2	-	-	43	24	14	-	-	-	39	2	203
1958	-	12	11	-	-	1	22	2	1	-	36	29	12	-	-	-	37	-	143
1959	-	21	4	1	-	4	13	1	-	-	61	34	13	-	-	-	17	4	173
1960	1	47	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	55	22	7	-	-	-	129	2	275
1961	-	27	3	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	14	23	6	-	-	-	21	-	110
1962	-	7	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	9	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	42

(c) Venereal Diseases

The numbers of Dumfriesshire patients who attended the Special Treatment Clinic at Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary for the first time during 1962 were as follows:—

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Syphilis —		
Recent	1	3
Late	—	4
Gonorrhoea	8	6
Non-gonococcal urethritis	20	—
Other venereal conditions	—	6
Not venereal disease	24	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	53	33
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The figures are very similar to those of the previous year.

8. Mental Health

Children

Information as to the work carried out at the Child Guidance Centre is contained in the School Health Report. Dumfriesshire children admitted to the Department of Child Psychiatry at Crichton Royal were usually first referred to the Child Guidance Centre or as outpatients to the Psychiatric Clinic at Dumfries Infirmary.

Three mentally defective children were admitted as informal patients to certified institutions during the year.

Adults

Two persons were admitted to mental hospitals at the instance of the authorised officers.

Six defectives are boarded out in Dumfriesshire and four are under guardianship outwith the County. Thirty nine mental defectives, whose ordinary residence is in Dumfriesshire, are presently cared for in certified institutions.

Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960

The Council's scheme under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, to make better provision for the mentally disordered, was approved during the year.

Eight members of the nursing staff attended courses at Crichton Royal lasting four weeks as an introduction to mental health work. It is intended that the remaining members of the nursing staff should also receive some instruction, this time by way of study days.

A mental health officer will be appointed early in 1963 to co-ordinate the efforts of all concerned in the welfare of mentally disordered people. Already, there has been a most encouraging degree of co-operation with the staff of Crichton Royal.

9. Nursing Homes

There is one registered nursing home. This establishment, Ravenshill, Lockerbie, was inspected during the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 21 – Residential Accommodation

The following table shows the particulars of persons afforded residential accommodation during the year:—

	Rowantree House		Notwen House			Beareay	
	M	F	M	F	C	M	F
No. of residents at 1/1/62	10	16	16	10	—	2	11
No. of admissions ...	7	4	9	5	3	1	4
No. of discharges ...	8	7	11	6	3	1	4
No. of residents at 31/12/62	9	13	14	9	—	2	11

Section 29 – Welfare Services for the Handicapped

Blind Persons

During the year 11 new cases of blindness were certified. The total number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 103 (41 males, 62 females). The cases may be classified as follows :—

At school in Institution for the Blind	5
Employed in Workshops for the Blind	2
Employed as Home Workers	1
Undergoing training for employment	2
Not capable of work	20
Not available for employment	73

Deaf and Dumb

The Welfare of the deaf and dumb is delegated to the Dumfries and Kirkcudbrightshire Mission to the Deaf and Dumb. The Council contributes to the funds of the Mission on a capitation basis.

Physically Handicapped Persons

One young woman, suffering from rheumatoid arthritis was admitted to Red Cross House, Largs, at the instance of the Council.

Two patients benefited from the Welfare Grant Scheme of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation. The Scheme is administered by the Medical Officer of Health for the benefit of patients suffering from cancer.

Welfare of the Aged

There are five Old People's Welfare Organisations in the County. They provide a visiting service and arrange for chiropody treatments. There is a Meals on Wheels Service in Langholm and District and a start was made to provide a similar service in Annan.

The Chiropody Service was extended to include Glencairn and is now available in most areas of the County. During the year 1833 foot treatments were given.

MILK SUPPLIES (1962)

1. Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

The total amount of milk produced in the County during the year was 24,088,585 as against 24,033,975 gallons last year. Of this amount 99.90% was sold as "Tuberculin Tested" milk, and the remainder, although produced from "Tuberculin Tested" herds, was sold as Ordinary milk.

Nine new dairy farms were registered, and licensed for "Tuberculin Tested" milk production, and twenty-one, all "Tuberculin Tested", ceased milk production during the year. The total number of producing dairies in the County is now 785, or fourteen less than in the previous year.

The number of bulk milk tanks in operation at farms in the County at the end of the year was 118, an increase of ten since the end of 1961. Four hundred and twenty-eight samples were taken of bulk tank milk, and ninety-one proved unsatisfactory bacteriologically. Five of the unsatisfactory samples failed because of the high bacterial count only; seventy-five because of bacillus coli only; and eleven because of high count and coli.

Sixty-nine bulk milk suppliers had satisfactory samples during the whole year and twenty-seven had one sample unsatisfactory. These unsatisfactory results are considered primarily due to faulty methods of milk production in the byre, and to the fact that it is difficult adequately to sterilise rubber parts of the milking machine with chemicals, particularly if these parts are perished.

Mechanical means of conveying milk from the byre to the dairy is still on the increase. There are now sixteen milking parlours in use, twelve round the byre milking installations, and twenty-five vacuum-releaser milk pipe lines from byre to dairy.

The creameries in the County, operated satisfactorily during the year.

1,674 visits were made to dairy farms during the year as follows:—

Routine	Structural	Milk (Spec. Des.) Orders.	Scottish Milk Testing	Miscellaneous
302	375	835	46	116

2. Retail Milk Supplies.

The total number of milk retailers in the County remains the same as last year.

Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Producer retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Shop selling bottled milk only	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Milk vending machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whirlcool milk dispensers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

All retailers in the County now hold licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Scotland Orders for the sale of designated milk, although one sells a few gallons as Ordinary. One retailer pasteurises milk and three retailers from outwith the County hold supplementary "Pasteurised" licences in respect of milk they sell within the County.

Routine inspections of retail premises were satisfactory, except that at one some structural improvement was called for and was carried out.

One hundred and thirty-two samples of retail milk were taken during the year and thirty proved unsatisfactory bacteriologically.

3. Milk in Schools Scheme

There were 10 suppliers of school milk and all the supplies were sampled during each school term. Forty-three samples were taken and of these six proved unsatisfactory bacteriologically.

4. Scottish Milk Testing Scheme

The number of notifications from creameries as to milk supplies failing tests under the Scheme was 394. Last year the figure was 411.

5. Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

Attention has had to be drawn on a number of occasions to defective transport can lids, also the use of such cans not having the farmer's proper name and address.

6. Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951/52

All existing licences were renewed on the 1st January, 1962 for the next five year period. Seven hundred and ninety-seven such licences were renewed. Since then thirty-nine producers' "Tuberculin Tested" licences were granted during the

year. Of these, 11 were to farmers taking over premises where the previous producer held a "Tuberculin Tested" licence, 19 were changes in the name of the licensed producer, and 9 were in respect of new dairies.

Three thousand, seven hundred, and forty-seven milk samples were taken during the year. Of these 3,711 were of "Tuberculin Tested" milk and 36 of "Certified" milk. The total number of unsatisfactory samples was 736 "Tuberculin Tested" and 13 "Certified".

Four hundred and forty five "Tuberculin Tested" producers had a completely satisfactory record, 193 had one failure, 84 had two failures, 34 had three failures, and 41 had four or more failures. Nineteen "Tuberculin Tested" producers had three consecutive failures and 9 had four or more consecutive failures.

One "Certified" producer had a completely satisfactory record, one had three failures and two had four or more failures. None of the "Certified" producers had had three or more consecutive failures.

Two hundred and sixty-two sterility rinses and swabs of dairy equipment were taken during the year to check the efficiency of cleaning and sterilising, and 63 of these proved unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the samples taken each month and those which proved unsatisfactory, including both initial and follow-up samples:—

Month	Samples taken.	Samples Unsatisfactory	Total
January	249	29	278
February	265	38	303
March	369	53	422
April	353	55	408
May	356	52	408
June	293	87	380
July	321	135	456
August	133	62	195
September	154	85	239
October	101	49	150
November	238	63	301
December	166	41	207
Totals	2,998	749	3,747

Twenty-eight producers were reported to the appropriate Committee of the Council in connection with unsatisfactory milk samples and methods of production. The licenses of 4 producers were suspended. The others cleared up after having received a warning that their "Tuberculin Tested" licences would be suspended or revoked unless a considerable improvement was achieved immediately in the standard of milk produced at their premises.

Factories Act, 1937

(a) Prescribed Particulars of the Administration of the Act

Part 1

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority :				
Langholm	2	4	...	...
Lochmaben... ..	7	20	...	...
Moffat ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanquhar	4	4	...	...
Annan	4	4	...	...
Lockerbie	2	2	...	...
Landward Area	3	9	...	...
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority :				
Langholm	28	41	...	...
Lochmaben	9	36	...	...
Moffat	16	14	...	...
Sanquhar	13	13	...	...
Annan... ..	33	47	...	...
Lockerbie	32	34	...	...
Landward Area	151	520	3	...
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises) :				
Langholm ... ..	...	...	...	...
Lochmaben... ..	1	1	...	...
Moffat ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanquhar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Annan ... ..	...	...	...	...
Lockerbie ... ..	...	...	...	...
Landward Area	23	54	...	...

(b) No. of Cases where Defects Found

Area		Particulars	No. of Cases where Defects Found					
			Found	Remedied	To H.M. Ins- pector	by H.M. Ins- pector	Pro- secuted	
Moffat
Langholm
Sanguhar
Lockerbie	...	Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	—	—	—	
		Sanitary Conveniences :-						
		Unsuitable or						
		Defective	4	4	—	—	—	
		Not Separate for Sexes	1	1	—	—	—	
Lochmaben		Sanitary Conveniences:-						
		Unsuitable or						
		Defective	1	1	—	—	—	
Annan	...	Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3	—	—	—	
Landward Area		Sanitary Conveniences:-						
		Insufficient	4	4	—	—	—	
		Unsuitable or						
		Defective	3	3	—	—	—	

PART VIII

OUTWORK

Area	Nature of Work.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (i) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Langholm	Making wearing apparel	54	...	...	...	...	...

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Report for the year ended 31st July, 1962.

1. List of Staff.

See beginning of this Report.

2. General Statistics.

Population of the County and Small Burghs.	60,818
Population of the Burgh of Dumfries.	26,868
Number of Schools :	
(a) Primary Schools) Under the Education	
(b) Secondary Schools) Authority	91
(c) (i) Special Schools	1
(ii) Special classes in ordinary schools	1
(d) In receipt of grant from the Education Authority	1
(e) Nursery Schools	2
(f) Occupation Centre	1
(g) Barony Residential School	1
Number of children on registers	15,060
Number of children in average attendance	13,998

3. Sanitary Conditions of Schools

Two new school buildings were opened during the year. They replace older schools, one on the same site and the other on new ground.

Additional classrooms, new staff rooms, dining room, hall, and medical inspection rooms were put into use at a new school in a new housing area.

A new senior department at a junior secondary school was opened this year, replacing an older building on a nearby site.

The primary department at one academy was removed to the senior department which had been adapted for this purpose.

Playgrounds at six schools were improved either by re-surfacing or extending the tarmacadam area. A safety barrier was erected at the junior section of one school.

Artificial lighting was improved at seven schools.

The heating system in two schools was improved by providing a new boiler or installing additional radiators.

The school medical officers inspect the toilet accommodation in each school at least once a year, and any recommendations made are passed to the appropriate department.

4. Organisation and Administration.

Because of shortage of staff there has been some curtailment of work during the current session. All schools were visited once for full medical inspection and a considerable number of schools were visited twice. All the larger schools were visited during the summer term when examinations were confined mostly to new entrants.

During the spring term, the usual B.C.G. campaign was carried out (Appendix I). In early summer the schools were visited to give fourth doses of poliomyelitis vaccine to infant entrants (Appendix II). All special visits were carried out in full and most assessments of intelligence had been undertaken.

Audiometry.

The two School Health Visitors continued the routine audiometric testing of children in the six-year-old group and others specially referred (Appendix III).

Ophthalmic Work.

Visual acuities were taken in the schools in the six-year-old group of children instead of the seven-year-old group as previously. This, though time-consuming, enables ophthalmic treatment to be provided at an earlier age than hitherto.

Since September, 1961, the School Medical Officers have ceased to carry out sight-testing and the prescribing of glasses. This work is now undertaken entirely by the eye specialists of the Hospital Authority. Clinics for school children which were held at the County Buildings were established at Dumfries Infirmary. The arrangements at Cumberland Infirmary remained unchanged. Owing to shortage of ophthalmologists a considerable waiting list has accumulated with consequent delay before children can be examined and treatment prescribed.

The orthoptist employed by the Hospital Authority resigned during the year. It has not been possible to find a successor.

Mental Health

The assessment of mentally handicapped children was undertaken throughout the year.

Catherinefield School, near Dumfries, and the Special Class at Lockerbie were visited at least once each term. The school medical officers supervised the progress of the pupils and any recommendations made by them as to transfer of pupils were carried out.

Regular visits were also paid to the Occupation Centres, and opportunity was given to the parents of the children to meet the School Medical Officer and discuss any matters concerning the children's welfare.

A school medical officer visited the Child Guidance Centre once a fortnight mainly for the purpose of making a physical examination of children in attendance. Regular visits were also paid by the school medical officers to mentally handicapped children who are at home and not in attendance at special class or occupation centre.

Physically Handicapped Children

Visits were paid to handicapped children known to the Chief School Medical Officer, whatever the handicap may be.

Those attending residential schools are seen at their homes during holiday time. In addition, the school medical officers keep in close touch with all home-bound children. These children are also visited by the health visitors.

5. Findings at Medical Inspection.

A total number of 3,618 children were medically examined systematically in the appropriate age groups. This is a decrease of 864 on the previous year. The number of entrants shows a small increase. The decrease is most marked in the 2nd Age Group which was not covered this year owing to shortage of staff. There is also a slight decrease in the 3rd Age Group.

Other systematic examinations have increased by 115 because of the inclusion of the group of 13 year-old girls at one school who were not examined in the previous year. The number of special cases seen at routine visits was considerably increased this year. Special visits paid by the school medical officers are more in number, reflecting the ever-increasing emphasis now laid upon the care of handicapped children.

Re-inspections, both for defects and uncleanness, show a slight decrease. Parents are now more willing to seek treatment for defects found in the children. Notifications for uncleanness continue to be few in number.

The Health Visitors and District Nursing Sisters continue their visits to school and home with most satisfactory results.

Attendance of Parents

						<u>Percentage of Parents Present.</u>	
						<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	76.14	80.36
2nd Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	28.15	30.91
3rd Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	1.51	1.41
4th Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other systematic examinations	...	...	...	...	...	20.23	30.98

These figures, though showing a decrease on those of last year, are in line with the usual attendance of parents.

The school medical officers really require the presence of the parent on the occasion of the first examination at entry into school. They also welcome the parents' presence when children in the other age-groups are being examined. The presence of a parent greatly enhances the value of the examination.

Clothing unsatisfactory.

				<u>1961-62.</u>	<u>1960-61.</u>
Boys	...	...	...	2 (0.10%)	—
Girls	...	...	...	—	—

Footgear unsatisfactory.

Boys	...	...	...	—	—
Girls	...	...	...	—	—

Uncleanliness.

(a) Head — dirty

Boys	...	...	...	—	—
Girls	...	...	...	—	—

Head — Verminous

Boys	...	...	...	1 (0.05%)	2 (0.09%)
Girls	...	...	...	18 (1.01%)	11 (0.51%)

(b) Body — dirty

Boys	...	...	...	1 (0.05%)	3 (0.13%)
Girls	...	...	...	—	—

Body — verminous

Boys	...	...	...	—	—
Girls	...	...	...	—	—

The condition of clothing and footgear and the general cleanliness of the children is quite satisfactory. The constant supervision of the children by the school health visitors ensures a high state of cleanliness, as steps can be taken immediately in the case of offenders.

Skin

					<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
(a) Head						
Ringworm ...	Boys	...	...	...	—	—
	Girls	...	...	...	—	—
Impetigo ...	Boys	...	...	...	1 (0.05%)	2 (0.09%)
	Girls	...	...	...	—	2 (0.09%)
Other diseases	Boys	...	...	...	3 (0.16%)	8 (0.35%)
	Girls	...	...	...	2 (0.11%)	5 (0.23%)
(b) Body						
Ringworm ...	Boys	...	...	...	2 (0.10%)	3 (0.13%)
	Girls	...	...	...	—	—
Impetigo ...	Boys	...	...	...	—	—
	Girls	...	...	...	—	—
Scabies ...	Boys	...	...	...	—	1 (0.04%)
	Girls	...	...	...	2 (0.11%)	1 (0.05%)
Other Diseases	Boys	...	...	...	46 (2.49%)	36 (1.61%)
	Girls	...	...	...	23 (1.29%)	28 (1.30%)

Contagious diseases of the skin continue to have a low incidence. Figures noted under "other diseases" consist mainly of urticaria, eczema, dermatitis and psoriasis.

					<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
Nutritional State						
Slightly defective	Boys	...	...	...	59 (3.20%)	111 (4.95%)
	Girls	...	...	...	45 (2.53%)	63 (2.92%)

					<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
Bad	...	...	Boys	...	—	—
			Girls	...	—	—

The assessment of the nutritional state of each child is made on clinical grounds and depends largely upon the standards adopted by each school medical officer. It is interesting to note that figures remained the same as last year in the 3rd Age Group, but were fewer in the entrant and 2nd Age Group.

Mouth and Teeth.

Unhealthy	...	Boys	...	...	15 (0.81%)	28 (1.25%)
		Girls	...	...	19 (1.07%)	9 (0.42%)

These figures do not include simple dental caries but only such conditions as sepsis, unhealthy gums and irregular dentition that might adversely affect the health of the child.

Naso-pharynx.

(a) Nose

Obstruction requiring observation

Boys	...	...	35 (1.89%)	12 (0.53%)
Girls	...	...	—	21 (0.97%)

Obstruction requiring operation

Boys	...	...	17 (0.92%)	9 (0.40%)
Girls	...	...	8 (0.45%)	10 (0.46%)

Other conditions

Boys	...	...	8 (0.43%)	8 (0.35%)
Girls	...	...	3 (0.16%)	1 (0.05%)

(b) Throat

Tonsils requiring observation

Boys	...	...	48 (2.60%)	13 (0.58%)
Girls	...	...	54 (3.04%)	9 (0.42%)

				<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
Tonsils requiring operation					
	Boys...	...	...	18 (0.97%)	7 (0.31%)
	Girls...	...	...	12 (0.67%)	21 (0.97%)

(c) Glands

Requiring observation

Boys...	...	...	10 (0.54%)	—
Girls...	...	...	10 (0.56%)	7 (0.33%)

Requiring operation

Boys...	...	...	—	—
Girls...	...	...	—	—

The main difference compared with last year is the increase in the number of children whose tonsils are noted as requiring observation. This is more likely to be due to a slightly different standard applied by one of the school medical officers than any actual increase in the number of children with enlarged tonsils.

Glandular enlargement noted is usually due to some infection of the tonsils. Tuberculosis of the cervical glands is virtually a defect of the past.

Eyes

(a) External Diseases

Blepharitis...	Boys...	...	...	16 (0.86%)	8 (0.35%)
	Girls...	...	...	12 (0.67%)	7 (0.33%)
Conjunctivitis	Boys...	...	...	19 (1.03%)	4 (0.17%)
	Girls...	...	...	21 (1.18%)	5 (0.25%)

Corneal opacities

Boys...	...	...	—	—
Girls...	...	...	—	—

Strabismus

Boys...	...	...	17 (0.92%)	22 (0.98%)
Girls...	...	...	19 (1.07%)	20 (0.93%)

				<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
Other diseases					
	Boys...	...	...	—	5 (0.22%)
	Girls...	...	...	4 (0.22%)	—

(b) Visual Acuity

Good	Boys...	...	1280 (73.39%)	2038 (71.43%)
	Girls...	...	1278 (74.13%)	1729 (67.33%)
Fair	Boys...	...	430 (24.65%)	760 (26.64%)
	Girls...	...	401 (23.26%)	794 (30.75%)
Bad	Boys...	...	34 (1.95%)	55 (1.93%)
	Girls...	...	45 (2.61%)	45 (1.75%)
Recommended for refraction	Boys...	...	68 (3.89%)	109 (3.82%)
	Girls...	...	72 (4.17%)	87 (3.34%)

Figures for blepharitis, and more so for conjunctivitis, show an increase this year. It is difficult to say precisely why this should be since several factors may be involved. The school medical officers will continue to take particular note of this.

It may be noted that opacities of the cornea due to ulceration of the eye in infancy are almost never found nowadays.

Figures for squint remain much as in recent years.

The number of children whose visual acuity was determined this year is less than last year. This is mainly due to the fact that children aged 6 and 7 years were both examined last year in order to change the year of testing from 7 to 6 years.

The figures for the grading remain much the same as in previous years and call for no comment.

					<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
Ears						
(a) Diseases						
Otorrhoea	...	Boys ...	...	...	2 (0.10%)	6 (0.27%)
		Girls ...	...	...	5 (0.28%)	7 (0.33%)
Other diseases		Boys ...	...	...	16 (0.86%)	4 (0.17%)
		Girls ...	...	...	24 (1.35%)	4 (0.18%)
(b) Defective Hearing						
Grade I	...	Boys ...	...	...	3 (0.16%)	2 (0.09%)
		Girls ...	...	...	1 (0.05%)	3 (0.14%)
Grade IIa	...	Boys ...	...	...	8 (0.43%)	1 (0.04%)
		Girls ...	...	...	12 (0.67%)	4 (0.18%)
Grade IIb	...	Boys ...	...	...	1 (0.05%)	1 (0.04%)
		Girls ...	...	...	—	1 (0.05%)
Grade III	...	Boys ...	...	...	1 (0.05%)	—
		Girls ...	...	...	—	—

Figures for Grade IIa hearing show an increase due to the better assessment of hearing which is carried out by the School Health Visitors. Appendix III gives a record of audiometric testing. The low incidence of Grade III hearing is due to the fact that children who have severe degrees of deafness are educated at residential schools outwith the County.

Speech

Defective articulation	Boys ...	...	...	11 (0.59%)	7 (0.31%)
	Girls ...	...	...	4 (0.22%)	4 (0.18%)
Stammering ...	Boys ...	...	...	2 (0.10%)	1 (0.04%)
	Girls ...	...	...	—	1 (0.05%)

It is not easy for school medical officers to detect speech defect at systematic examination, particularly among the entrants. These figures are, therefore, an underestimate.

Figures of children seen at the Child Guidance Centre for speech defects are given in the table which follows.

Mental and Nervous Conditions

Only severe cases of mental or nervous disorder can be detected at a systematic examination.

The number of children seen during the year at the Child guidance Centre is noted in the following table :—

Section	Number of Cases			Discharged		Treatment continued		Treatment suspended		Waiting treatment		Waiting attention	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Psychological and Educational	214	109	323	97	62	89	33	—	1	17	6	11	7
Speech ...	127	53	180	33	9	36	15	27	11	5	1	26	17
Totals	341	162	503	130	71	125	48	27	12	22	7	37	24

Intelligence Testing by the School Medical Officers.

The number of official tests performed during the year was thirty-two.

1961-62

1960-61

Circulatory System

(a) Organic Heart Disease

Congenital ...	Boys ...	...	...	3 (0.16%)	2 (0.09%)
	Girls ...	...	...	2 (0.11%)	2 (0.09%)
Acquired ...	Boys ...	...	...	3 (0.16%)	3 (0.13%)
	Girls ...	...	...	—	—

					<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
(b) Functional conditions						
	Boys ...	...	...	...	29 (1.57%)	12 (0.53%)
	Girls ...	...	...	...	26 (1.46%)	16 (0.74%)
(c) Anaemia						
	Boys ...	...	...	...	2 (0.10%)	—
	Girls ...	...	...	...	2 (0.11%)	1 (0.05%)

These figures remain at a low level; the increase in figures for functional conditions is in line with previous years.

Lungs

(a) Chronic Bronchitis						
	Boys ...	...	...	...	5 (0.27%)	—
	Girls ...	...	...	...	1 (0.05%)	1 (0.05%)
(b) Suspected Tuberculosis						
	Boys ...	...	...	...	—	—
	Girls ...	...	...	...	—	—
(c) Other Diseases						
	Boys ...	...	...	...	23 (1.24%)	23 (1.03%)
	Girls ...	...	...	...	15 (0.84%)	19 (0.88%)

"Other diseases" consist mainly of temporary catarrhs of the chest. The figures remain much the same from year to year, always a little higher in the boys and most cases in the entrant group of children.

Deformities

(a) Congenital						
	Boys ...	...	...	...	15 (0.81%)	4 (0.17%)
	Girls ...	...	...	...	15 (0.84%)	4 (0.17%)
(b) Acquired (infantile Paralysis)						
	Boys ...	...	...	...	1 (0.05%)	3 (0.13%)
	Girls ...	...	...	...	3 (0.16%)	—

				<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
(c) Acquired (probably rickets)					
Boys ...	...	...		—	—
Girls ...	...	...		—	1 (0.05%)
(d) Acquired (other causes)					
Boys ...	...	...	28 (1.51%)		9 (0.40%)
Girls ...	...	...	12 (0.67%)		18 (0.83%)

Congenital defects show some increase this year but, as the figures for last year were particularly low, the increase is not significant.

Figures for acquired defects (other causes) are higher this year, due to more scrupulous recording on the part of one of the school medical officers.

Infectious Diseases

Boys	...	...	...	...	1 (0.05%)	3 (0.13%)
Girls	...	...	...	...	3 (0.16%)	—

Other Diseases or Defects

Boys	...	...	...	...	32 (1.73%)	48 (2.14%)
Girls	...	...	...	...	28 (1.57%)	29 (1.35%)

General Statement of Defects (see Table III)

The percentage of children at all ages showing no defects is lower this year and this reduction has occurred in each age group. The number suffering from temporary ailments has increased considerably. The percentage of children noted as suffering from curable conditions is considerably less this year while the number of children suffering from conditions in which improvement only may be expected remains much the same from year to year. Taking the over-all picture, there is every indication that the health of the school children continues to improve.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I.

Total number of children examined at —

A. Systematic Examinations.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants	751	666	1,417
2nd Age Group	415	402	817
3rd Age Group	606	649	1,255
4th Age Group	71	58	129
	1,843	1,775	3,618
Other Systematic Examinations	82	175	257

B. Other Examinations.

(1) Special cases seen at routine visits	384
Special cases seen at special visits	218
Number of special visits	209
(2) Re-inspections by School Medical Officers.	
For defects	2,283
For uncleanness	19

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment :—

Entrants	47
Second Age Group	28
Third Age Group	48
Fourth Age Group	—

Total number notified for uncleanness at systematic examinations	9
---	---

Visits by Health Visitors and District Nursing Sisters

Visits to schools... ..	1,393
Number of home visits... ..	324

Table 111.—SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

CLASSIFICATION	ENTRANTS		2nd AGE GROUP		3rd AGE GROUP		4th AGE GROUP		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Children free from defects	938	66.19	617	75.52	987	78.65	95	73.64	2,637	72.89
11. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from — (a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses, or (b) Conditions of mouth and teeth requiring treatment (c) Both (a) and (b)	— 3 —	— 0.21 —	33 1 —	4.03 0.12 —	44 5 —	3.50 0.39 —	7 — —	5.42 — —	84 9 —	2.32 0.25 —
TOTAL... ..	3	0.21	34	4.16	49	3.90	7	5.42	93	2.57
111. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in 11) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	329	23.23	114	13.95	115	9.16	23	17.84	381	16.05
1V. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in 11 or 111 distinguishing cases:— (a) where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible (b) where improvement only is considered possible, e.g. without complete restoration of function	122 25	8.60 1.76	40 12	4.89 1.46	68 36	5.41 2.86	— 4	— 3.10	230 77	6.36 1.12
TOTAL... ..	147	10.37	52	6.36	104	8.28	4	3.10	307	8.48
Total number of children examined	1,417	100%	817	100%	1,255	100%	129	100%	3,618	100%

TABLE IV

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA

DISABILITY		At ordinary school	At Special schools or classes	At hospitals or other institutions	At an school or institution	Total
1.	Blind	1	6	—	—	7
2.	Partially sighted — (a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition (b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g., cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	1	—	—	—	1
3.	Deaf — Grade I Grade IIa Grade IIb Grade III	8	1	—	—	9
4.	Defective Speech (a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures (b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	32* 69 3 —	— — — 9	— — 1 —	— — 49 —	32 59 8 9
5.	Mentally defective (children between 5 and 16 years) (a) Educable (I.Q. 50-70 "educationally subnormal") (b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50) (c) Maladjusted... ..	23 [†] — 6	63 22 4	8 — 7	— 14 [‡] 2	94 36 19
6.	Epilepsy (a) Mild and occasional, or controlled (b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	34 —	— —	— 2	— —	34 2
7.	Physically defective (children between 5 and 16 years) (a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands) (b) General orthopaedic conditions (c) Organic heart disease (d) Other causes of ill-health	— 57 35 16	— 1 — 1	— 4 — 3	— 2 — —	— 64 35 20

* Figures incomplete

† Pre-School children attending a teacher for the deaf.

‡ Four awaiting transfer to special class

■ Two on Waiting list for institution.

Table V
AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS AT SCHOOL
MEDICAL INSPECTION

BOYS

	AGE GROUP			
	Entrants	2nd	3rd	4th
Number measured ...	600	239	489	9
Average age (in years)	5 4/12	9 7/12	13 5/12	16 5/12
Average height (in inches)	43.44	52.77	62.84	67.36
Number weighed ...	590	239	452	9
Average age (in years)	5 4/12	9 7/12	13 5/12	16 5/12
Average weight (in lbs.)	43.68	65.05	99.39	136.67

GIRLS

	AGE GROUP			
	Entrants	2nd	3rd	4th
Number measured	511	261	491	38
Average age (in years)	5 4/12	9 6/12	13 5/12	16 7/12
Average height (in inches)	42.95	52.58	61.16	64.47
Number weighed	495	262	463	38
Average age (in years)	5 4/12	9 6/12	13 5/12	16 7/12
Average weight (in lbs.)	42.24	64.46	106.61	125.5

6. Medical Treatment.

A. Attendances for treatment of Minor Ailments.

1. Cuts, bruises, minor injuries, etc...	...	...	...	194
2. Diseases of the ear	...	...	...	4
3. Diseases of the eye	...	...	...	4
4. Diseases of the skin —				
Ringworm (scalp)	...	...	...	—
Ringworm (body)	...	...	...	3
Scabies	...	...	...	5
Impetigo	...	...	...	15
Other diseases	...	...	...	174
5. Pediculosis	...	...	...	12

B. Defective Vision and External Eye Disease

1. Number of cases seen by the Consulting Ophthalmologist or by members of his staff	... ..	353
2. Number of spectacles provided through the School Health Department (replacements)	... ..	22

7. School Dental Service

Report by Chief Dental Officer.

Staff.

For the final three months of this year the dental establishment was complete, with four dental officers and four dental surgery assistants. For the previous nine months the staff consisted of three dental officers and three dental surgery assistants.

Equipment.

The mobile dental clinics were used at 20 primary and 3 junior secondary schools. The semi-permanent equipment was in use at three junior secondary schools and three primary schools. The purchase this year of a high speed dental drill has been appreciated by both staff and patients.

Inspection.

Fifty-two primary and 8 junior secondary schools were inspected by the dental officers. In all, 6,931 children were examined, and 4,688 (67.6%) required dental treatment. These children were offered treatment and 2,328 (49.7%) accepted.

Treatment.

Routine treatment was carried out at 52 primary schools and 9 junior secondary schools. During the year 2,266 children were treated with 4,617 attendances for treatment. A total of

3,309 permanent teeth and 808 deciduous teeth were filled, and 665 permanent teeth and 1,987 deciduous teeth were extracted. Fifteen partial dentures and one full denture was constructed. Other operations, including scalings, dressings and polishing fillings, numbered 623.

Special or emergency cases seen outside the routine treatments numbered 56, which involved 113 attendances, 99 fillings, 54 extractions, 26 other operations, and 3 partial dentures.

Orthodontics.

Advantage has again been taken of the services rendered by the Regional Hospital Board Orthodontic Consultant, and the x-ray Department of Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary. This is reflected in the fact that, as compared with 1960-61, more than twice the number of children have been treated by appliance therapy. Seventy-four orthodontic cases received treatment, 27 of which were treated with appliances. The remainder were treated by extraction only (47 permanent teeth, and 17 deciduous teeth) to relieve crowded arches.

Scope of Treatment.

In the systematic treatment given at schools, each patient received an average of 1.8 fillings, 1.2 extractions and 0.3 other operations. On average each dental officer did 8 fillings, 2.5 extractions, and 0.7 operations daily.

Statistics.

The work of the School Dental Service during the school year 1961/62 is shown in the following tables:—

General Statistics.

	Age on inspection.																Total ages 5-17+
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 or over			
Routine dental inspection	69	689	744	765	770	792	812	788	513	434	408	122	19	6	6862		
With dental defects	48	415	471	540	512	527	539	537	334	335	321	95	10	4	4640		
Offered treatment	48	415	471	540	512	527	539	537	334	335	321	95	10	4	4640		
Accepting treatment	32	225	272	321	276	278	254	242	160	120	113	30	3	2	2296		
Treated by Dental Officers	29	218	268	319	273	265	250	237	156	114	108	25	2	2	2237		
Number made dentally fit... ..	26	190	235	283	245	238	213	206	125	77	60	19	1	1	1933		
Special & emergency cases	-	2	4	2	9	2	6	8	3	7	10	6	2	1	56		
Total attendances for treatment: 0-4 years 35																	
5-17 years 4695																	

Details of Treatment

	Routine	Special and emergency	Total
<u>Fillings.</u>			
1. Permanent teeth	3,309	92	3,401
2. Deciduous teeth	808	7	815
<u>Extractions</u> (not including orthodontic)			
1. Permanent teeth	665	35	700
2. Deciduous teeth	1,987	19	2,006
Administration of general anaesthetic	2	2	4
<u>Other Operations</u>			
1. Permanent teeth	623	26	649
2. Deciduous teeth	73	—	73
<u>Dentures</u>			
1. Partial	18	—	18
2. Full	1	—	1
Repairs to dentures	—	—	—
<u>Radiographs</u>			
Number of exposures (not including orthodontic)	4	—	4

Orthodontic Treatment.

	Total
Number of cases continuing from previous year	7
New cases... ..	67
Cases completed	53
Cases discontinued	5
Cases continued at end of year	16
Attendances for treatment	100
Number of consultations with Regional Hospital Board Orthodontist ...	47

	R.H.B. Ortho- dontist.	School Dental Officers	Total
Number of diagnostic examinations (not followed by treatment)... ..	1	1	2
Number of cases treated —			
(a) without appliances	—	45	45
(b) with removable appliances	6	21	27
(c) with fixed appliances	—	—	—
Number of extractions (non-carious) —			
(a) Permanent teeth	—	47	47
(b) Deciduous teeth	—	17	17
Repairs to Orthodontic Appliances	—	—	—
Radiographs (number of exposures) —			
Intra-oral	—	35	35
Extra-oral	—	—	—

Dental Staff.

	Dental Surgeons	Dental Surgery Assistants.
Establishment of posts agreed by Council	4	4
Number in post at 31/7/62 —		
Whole-time	4	4
Part-time	—	—
Whole-time equivalent of part-time ...	—	—
Total whole-time equivalent	4	4
Number of vacancies being advertised ...	—	—
Total half-days worked during year ended 31/7/62	1,375	1,370

Allocation of Time.

	Dental Surgeons	Dental Surgery Assistants.
Estimated number of half-days occupied in —		
Inspection	94	—
Treatment (other than orthodontic) ...	1,032	—
Dental Health Education	4	—
Orthodontic treatment	35	—
Administration	210	—
Absence due to illness	16	21
Total ...	1,391	21

8. Special Schools and Classes.

There is one special school and one special class for educationally subnormal children. The school is at Catherinefield, near Dumfries, and here there are three teachers. The class, at Lockerbie Academy, has one teacher and an assistant.

There are two occupation centres for children who are ineducable but are considered trainable. One is in Dumfries and is managed by the Education Committee. There is one wholetime teacher in charge and a whole-time assistant. The second centre is in Sanquhar and is managed by the local Branch of the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. This Centre has one whole-time teacher and a number of part-time assistants who attend on rota.

Handicapped children receive their education as follows:—

(a) Physically Handicapped Children.

1. At residential schools:—

Eastpark Home, Largs ...	...	...	...	4
Coltness House, Wishaw ...	...	...	...	2
Westerlea School for Spastics ...	...	...	...	1
Red Cross Home, Largs ...	...	...	...	1

2. At ordinary schools:—

All other physically handicapped children attend the ordinary school where possible, with transport provided as required.

Home-bound children receive regular home tuition if the length of stay at home is likely to be protracted.

(b) Blind Children

At residential schools:—

Royal Blind School, Edinburgh ...	...	...	...	5
St. Vincents, Glasgow ...	...	...	...	1

One child, recommended for residential education, attends Loreburn St. John's School in Dumfries, since the parents refuse to allow her to go away from the home.

Partially Sighted Children.

One boy attends the Sight-saving School in Dundee as a weekly boarder, and spends the weekends at the St. Vincent de Paul Hostel there.

Other partially sighted children attend the ordinary school and are given a favourable position in the classroom. A desk magnifying-glass is provided if necessary.

(c) Deaf Children.

At residential schools:—

Donaldson's School, Edinburgh	...	...	7
St. Vincents, Glasgow	...	...	1
Glasgow School for the Deaf	...	...	1

Hard of Hearing Children.

One boy returned during the session from St. Giles' School, Edinburgh, which he attended as a day pupil. At the request of the parents he now attends the ordinary school.

Children with a lesser degree of deafness are, in suitable cases, provided with a hearing aid and attend the ordinary schools. All children with impaired hearing are recommended to have a favourable position in the classroom.

By arrangement, some school and pre-school children attend, with their parents, the teacher of the deaf at Carlisle or at Ayr.

(d) Mentally Handicapped Children.

Children with an intelligence quotient of approximately 50 - 70 (Terman-Merrill Form L) attend the special school or class if this is practicable.

The number on the roll at Catherinefield is 41 and at the Lockerbie class, 22.

Other educationally subnormal children attend the ordinary schools where, in some cases, help is provided by the Educational Psychologist.

Ineducable but trainable children attend one of the Occupation Centres daily or twice a week, if they live within reasonable distance. Transport is now provided for them if necessary.

The number on the roll at the Dumfries Centre is 10, and at the Sanquhar Centre, 12.

Other children in this category are recommended for residential care, unless the parents prefer to have them at home.

(e) Maladjusted Children.

Four boys have been in residence during the session at Lendrick Muir School, Rumbling Bridge.

Other children are admitted for longer or shorter periods to the Department of Child Psychiatry, Crichton Royal.

APPENDIX 1.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Area	No. of children in age group	Number accepting	Percentage accepting	No. completing Tuberculin test	Number positive	Percentage positive	No. negative & receiving B.C.G.	Percentage negative
Burgh Schools	548	472	86.13	456	186	40.79	270	59.21
Country Schools	890	784	88.09	638	240	37.62	398	62.38
All Schools	1,438	1,256	87.34	1,094	426	38.94	668	61.06

APPENDIX II.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Number of children who received two inoculations during the year	...	...	...	...	830
Number of children who received one inoculation by 31/7/62	...	...	...	...	124
Number of children who received a third inoculation	...	...	...	...	780
Number of children who received a fourth inoculation	...	...	...	...	546

APPENDIX III.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING

Group	Listed	Tested	Normal Hearing	Defective Hearing	Grade				Re-Tests - No. of Children now:-		
					i	ii	iii	iv	Normal	Showing improvement	Showing deterioration
Children born in 1955...	1,451	1,368	1,298	70	25	45	-	-			
Children absent at previous test ...	67	66	64	2	1	1	-	-			
Children of other ages thought to have a bearing defect ...	188	179	151	28	7	21	-	-			
Re-tests (Children showing defect at previous test) ...	417	393	227	166	39	127	-	-	227	41	58

County Health Office,
County Buildings,
Dumfries.

To

*The Scottish Home and Health Department and the
County Council of the County of Dumfries.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report of the work carried out by this Department during the year 1962.

In doing so, I wish to accord my thanks and appreciation to the members of the County Council for their interest, and to the members of my staff for their collaboration and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN S. BERRY.

County Sanitary Inspector.

Staff, 1962.

County Sanitary Inspector

JOHN S. BERRY, M.R.S.H.

Depute County Sanitary Inspector

WILLIAM HYSLOP, M.R.S.H.

Sanitary Inspectors

JAMES MAIR, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.

WILLIAM MOLLISON, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.

ROBERT MARCHBANK, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.

WALLACE LOCKERBIE, M.R. San. Assoc. Scot.

JOHN ADAM, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.

Apprentice Sanitary Inspector

DONALD BOGIE (Appointed 15.9.62)

Meat Detention Officers

WILLIAM G. MCGINILY, Det. Off. Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.

ADAM MOFFAT, Det. Off. Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.

(Appointed 15.8.62)

Pest Control Officer

JAMES KIRKPATRICK

Slaughterhouse Superintendent

JOHN FINGLAND

Office Staff

MRS. H. STEELE, Clerkess

CHRISSIE MURRAY, Typist.

MRS. J. SCOTT, Typist.

GENERAL

PUBLIC SERVICES

I am indebted to Mr. Fletcher, County Engineer, for supplying the following information concerning water supplies, drainage and refuse disposal.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year 1962, approximately fourteen miles of new mains have been laid and approximately three miles of old piping renewed. Three hundred and thirty-six connections and extensions were made in the year, twelve industrial, one hundred and twenty-five agricultural, and one hundred and ninety-nine for domestic use.

A 250,000 gallon Clear Water Tank was completed. Work on the final extension of Sandyford Filter Station was started and the structure of the building completed while installation of filtration plant, etc. and the finishes on the building are in progress. Wash water settling tanks at Sandyford have also been commenced. The Black Esk Regional Water Scheme was officially opened on 13th August by the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Rt. Hon. Michael Noble, M.P., and the major part of Annandale is now being supplied from the Reservoir. Work on the Eskdale distribution piping is proceeding.

DRAINAGE

Thirty-four new connections were made during the year to the Council sewers. A drainage scheme to serve Powfoot and an extension to the sewage works serving Kirkton were completed. An extension to the drainage scheme to serve twelve new houses at Glencaple was completed and another to serve twenty-four new houses at Back Street, Thornhill, was begun.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The scavenging service has been maintained as during previous years.

HOUSING

When preparing a report of this nature, a little inspiration on the subject is always very helpful and whilst searching for this inspiration I came across one of the earliest reports on housing conditions in the Landward Area of the County prepared and submitted to the County Council by the first Medical Officer of Health appointed by the County on 18th February, 1891. I felt I could do no better than reprint this report of 72 years ago. The report refers to two houses in a hamlet in Dumfriesshire used for taking in lodgers and is dated 7th May, 1891.

"The better of the two is a two-roomed house kept by a widow, Mrs. MacDonald. In the kitchen are two beds, one occupied by herself and one by her stepson, a young man aged 20. The other room, about 12 feet square, contains four double beds in which last night slept 6 men and 1 woman. No copy of regulations found in the house, no privy accommodation for the lodgers, and their lavatory is the burn which has already been stated as the common sewer of the village. The other lodging house is in a very bad condition, the house being unfit for human habitation and overcrowded. The lodgers' kitchen with two beds in it, beds in every room in the house, no screens between the beds for married couples, kitchen floor with stones irregularly laid. The house is licensed for six but on the night of the census there were returned 26 inmates. The privy accommodation consists of an open trench without seats and the soil matter appears to be occasionally washed into large ashpits."

Needless to say, the subjects of the report have long since disappeared and the whole of the area in question has been redeveloped with modern housing, but reports of this kind should always be remembered, if only to mark the progress made in such vital matters as housing, drainage and water supply. Progress defined as "advance to something better, or higher in development" cannot be achieved without presenting in turn problems which although, not similar in substance to those of 1891, are nevertheless equally formidable in 1962.

Restriction of expenditure on house building seems to have been the biggest problem of the year under review. This restriction has necessitated curtailment of the building programme throughout the landward area of the County to a point where serious consideration should be given to affording greater encouragement to members of the community other than the Local Authority to make a greater contribution in the provision of new housing accommodation. There is a tendency today for a greater number of the general public to aspire to house ownership than ever before and impetus could be given to this cause by improved housing loans at rates of interest acceptable to the house builder or by means of direct financial assistance to the general public similar to the assistance offered to the agricultural community for the provision of new houses.

Another problem presented to rural authorities is the maintenance of the rural scene and the provision of housing accommodation near to the place of employment opposed to the less costly policy of providing large numbers of new houses in a central situation with savings in costs for provision of the essential public services for such schemes.

Although these are problems of some magnitude they are not insurmountable and integration of thinking on the problem posed in the above paragraph could be of great value in providing a solution, thereby preserving the rural scenes and providing houses where needed and the logical conclusion of such thinking must surely be for greater consideration being given to utilisation of our existing housing potential by reconstruction.

Our present pleasant landscape is man-made by the provision of forests, woodlands and housing in the past and it is surely incumbent upon the present administration to preserve these qualities by ensuring that one of the principal ingredients in this scheme i.e. housing, be maintained in its correct perspective by reconstruction to modern standards so that no hardship is imposed upon the people who prefer to live in rural areas. To condemn people to live in near slum conditions merely to preserve either the rural scene or buildings of historical interest

is quite wrong, and conversely so, to condemn either the rural scene or historical buildings by destruction is equally wrong. The obvious solution then to this vexing problem is surely compromise where one of the problems is utilised to solve the other, and this could best be achieved by offering greater inducements to people in sub-standard houses to improve their living conditions by reconstruction.

NEW HOUSES

New houses erected during the year numbered 152

Comprising:

Houses erected by the Local Authority for General Needs	30
Houses erected by Scottish Special Housing Association	25
Houses erected by Government Departments	3
Houses erected by Private Persons	94

Details of these houses are given in the following tables:—

HOUSES ERECTED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Type of House	Situation	No. of Houses of					Total
		2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 apts.	
Traditional ...	Gleocaple	—	1	3	—	—	4
	Gretna	—	6	14	—	—	20
	Gretna Greco	3	—	—	—	—	3
	Penpont	2	—	1	—	—	3
	Total	5	7	18	—	—	30

HOUSES ERECTED BY THE SCOTTISH SPECIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION

Type of House	Situation	No. of Houses of					Total
		2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 apts.	
Traditional ...	Eastriggs	—	8	9	8	—	25

HOUSES ERECTED BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Department	Type of House	Situation (Parish)	No. of Houses of					Total
			2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 apts.	
Department of Agriculture. United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Traditional ...	Ruthwell	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Traditional ...	Annan	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Total ...	... ..	—	—	—	1	2	3

HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE PERSONS WITH ASSISTANCE
UNDER THE HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950 and 1952

Type of House	Situation (Parish)	No. of Houses of					Total
		2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 apts.	
Traditional ...	Closeburn	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Dalton	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Dumfries	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Dunscore	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Glencairn	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Hutton & Corrie	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Keir	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Lochmaben	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Middlebie	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Penpont	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Total	—	3	7	1	—	11

HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE PERSONS WITHOUT ASSISTANCE

Type of House	Situation (Parish)	No. of Houses of					Total
		2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 apts.	
Traditional ...	Caerlaverock	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Closeburn	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Cummertrees	—	—	—	2	—	2
	Dryfesdale	—	—	—	1	1	2
	Dumfries	—	—	1	1	—	2
	Dunscore	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Gretna	—	1	—	1	—	2
	Lochmaben	—	1	—	1	1	3
	Moffat	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Morton	—	—	—	2	—	2
	Torthorwald	—	1	3	2	—	6
	Westerkirk	—	—	1	—	—	1
Traditional Speculative Building	Annan	—	15	7	—	—	22
	Canonbie	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Dumfries	—	3	16	—	—	19
	Torthorwald	—	11	2	—	—	13
Non-Traditional Part-Wood	Caerlaverock	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Lochmaben	—	—	1	—	—	1
	St. Mungo	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prefabricated Houses Re-erected	Kirkpatrick-Juxta	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Total	—	33	35	13	2	83

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950 AND 1952
HOUSING AND HOUSE PURCHASE ACT, 1959

Improvements to Existing Dwellinghouses, with Grants.

Discretionary or Improvement Grants

Grants were promised for the improvement of 99 dwellinghouses during 1962 and grants were paid in respect of completed works at 74 dwellinghouses.

Standard Grants

Grants were promised for the installation of Standard Amenities in 33 dwellinghouses during the year and grants were paid in respect of completed works at 50 houses.

It will thus be seen that 124 houses were improved with the assistance of these two forms of grant during the year.

These figures support my previous statements relative to the provision of good class housing accommodation by means of reconstruction, and if the terms of grant were made more attractive and received greater publicity then I am sure a greater number of people would be attracted to these schemes.

The difficulties of preparing a scheme to suit the varying needs of the whole country are quite understandable, but there is, in my opinion, one unjust omission from both schemes for earning grant for the improvement of housing. In a Rural district where drainage, water and electricity are not readily available and where the provision of these services devolves upon the promoter of a scheme of reconstruction, surely some provision should be made by way of extra grant where this is the case. To connect drainage to a public drainage system invariably involves laying only a short length of drain and making the required payment to the Local Authority, in this County £12.0.0d., but to provide a private drainage system to a septic tank means laying a minimum of 40 feet of drain to satisfy Byelaw requirements and then providing septic tank treatment to satisfy River Board requirements, with varying lengths of effluent drain to be provided in addition. The cost of providing a drainage scheme of this nature often exceeds the total cost of providing all the sanitary fittings plus drainage where a public system of disposal is available. The provision of water supply and electricity is equally difficult and costly and I feel, if full advantage is to be gained from the grant schemes, that supplementary grant should be made available when the provision of these facilities exceeds the normal cost of similar facilities where the public services are readily provided.

The purpose of the grants for works of this nature must surely be to make equal assistance available to suit the varying conditions and not to make an equal cash payment when the cost of providing the facility varies so much.

When the County Council water supply became available to a small hamlet of 8 houses, the Estate owner sought this Department's advice with regard to the provision of a private drainage scheme to serve these houses. In consultation with the River Board a suitable drainage scheme was designed and thereafter plans were submitted and approved for the improvement and reconstruction of the dwellings.

Grants were promised in respect of these improvement and reconstruction schemes and by the end of the year 3 houses had been completed and discretionary grant paid and 2 houses completed and Standard Grant paid, with work on the remaining three houses at an advanced stage.

Reconstruction of Dwellinghouses by the Local Authority.

The Council reconstructed seven houses acquired for this purpose during the year. These are as follows :—

- (1) The provision of one modernised house at Kirkconnel in completion of the reconstruction of a block of four unsatisfactory dwellings into two modern dwellings.
- (2) The provision of three modernised dwellings at Kirkton in completion of a scheme of modernisation of a row of five houses.
- (3) The provision of one house at Gretna in completion of a scheme of modernisation to provide thirteen houses.
- (4) The provision of one modernised house at Closeburn.
- (5) The provision of one modernised house at Ecclefechan.

Various other properties have been acquired and will be improved within the next year or so.

New Houses for Agricultural Workers.

Proposals for the erection of 10 new houses for agricultural workers were approved and grants promised by the Council in

terms of Section 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952, during 1962.

Eleven new houses for agricultural workers were completed and grant has been paid in respect of 9 of these houses during the year.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

Number of Section 9 reports on Unfit Houses	55
Number of Demolition Orders served	27
Number of Closing Orders served	18
Number of Undertakings accepted	1
Number of Suspension Orders	4
Number of Closing Orders recalled when houses made fit	4
Number of Undertakings cancelled when houses made fit	5
Number of Houses actually demolished	18
Number of Houses closed, including those awaiting demolition	45
Number of Closed Houses made fit	9
Number of Houses demolished without statutory action being taken	3
Number of Houses closed without statutory action being taken	2

The introduction of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1962, amended the procedure for dealing with unfit houses, streamlining the serving of the Demolition or Closing Orders and introducing a new Order known as a Suspension Order.

The basic change incorporated in the new Act is that it is no longer necessary for the Local Authority, before making a demolition or closing order, to serve notice of time and place for consideration of the condition of the house and any offer with respect to the carrying out of works or the future use of the house. The effect is that, on being satisfied that the house is, or all the houses in a building are, unfit for human habitation and incapable of being made fit at reasonable expense, the

Local Authority will proceed directly to make and serve a demolition or closing order as appropriate.

Undertakings not to relet a house for human habitation are still acceptable under the new Act except that, where a Local Authority accept such an undertaking, the closing or demolition order is substituted by a suspension order. This is a more satisfactory arrangement than hitherto, as the suspension order is only effective for a year and this will mean that these unsatisfactory houses will be kept under annual review.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954
and the Rent Act, 1957.

The fifteen Certificates of Disrepair issued in 1957 continue in operation. No further application has been received under the above Acts.

For the three-year period ended 31st December, 1961, the Council had estimated to demolish, close or otherwise put out of use 129 dwellinghouses which were unfit for habitation. This estimate was exceeded in that 135 houses were so dealt with and, in addition, 12 unsatisfactory houses were improved by the Council.

A further estimate of the Council's proposals for dealing with unfit houses for the current three-year period, 1962-63-64, was made at the beginning of the year under review. This estimate is that 96 houses will be demolished, closed or otherwise put out of use as dwellinghouses, out of a total of 350 houses regarded as unfit. This estimated figure is much smaller than that given for the previous three-year period, 96 as against 129, principally because the number of occupiers of unfit houses who are applicants for, or would accept, tenancy of Council houses is more than proportionately less each time these are reviewed. The non-applicants living in unfit houses are for the most part pensioners, or similar. In addition there is the factor that the Council are often not in a position to offer accommodation in the same area as the occupied unfit houses.

Building Byelaws

Five hundred and thirty-one plans were submitted for approval under the Council's Building Byelaws during 1962.

Nature of Proposed Work	Number
New Business Premises	16
Alterations to Business Premises (excluding Shops and Factories)	13
New Factories	3
Alterations and additions to existing Factories	4
New Shops	2
Alterations and additions to existing Shops	4
New Farm Buildings (excluding Dairy Premises)	18
Alterations to Farm Buildings (excluding Dairy Premises)	1
New Pigsties, kennels, sheds, poultry houses, stores, etc.	31
New Dairy Premises	17
Alterations and additions to Dairy Premises	16
New Private Garages	83
Public Garages	1
New Permanent Houses – Private Enterprise	75
Housing Developments	9
New Temporary Houses	—
Alterations and additions to existing dwellinghouses	182
Conversion of Houses to Other Premises	7
Conversion of Premises to Dwellinghouses	1
New Halls and Public Buildings	3
Alterations to Halls and Public Buildings	—
Porches, greenhouses, etc.	6
Tents, vans and sheds	14
'Bus Shelters	4
Others	35
	545

It will be noted that 531 plans were submitted for approval under Building Byelaws and the total in breakdown of these shows 545. This is accounted for by one plan referring to perhaps two or more projects.

In addition, 10 plans were submitted by the Small Burgh Authorities for this Department's observations under the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, prior to being considered by the Dean of Guild Court.

Improvements to Dwellinghouses.

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of proposals concerned with dwelling-houses.	363	307	255	258	359	249	283	257

Once again a fairly steady number of plans dealt with under Building Byelaws concerned dwellinghouses and of these, as already stated earlier in this report, 124 or almost 50% of these proposals qualified for either discretionary or Standard Grant aid. The value of these grants cannot be over emphasised in utilising existing housing to provide good class living accommodation and at the same time reducing the number of unsatisfactory houses.

All plans in respect of County Council building projects, including houses and schools, were submitted to this Department for approval.

Provision of Sanitary Facilities in Dwellinghouses.

The summarised statement given below indicates the progress made in this direction during 1962.

Number of houses provided with full range of sanitary fittings	106
Number of houses provided with W.C's and sinks only	1
Number of houses provided with W.C's only	5
Number of houses provided with sinks only	2
Number of houses provided with bath and/or wash-hand basins	5
Total number of houses provided with improved sanitary fittings	<hr/> 119 <hr/>

Number of houses provided with new or improved drainage	129
Number of houses provided with an indoor water supply	40

Water Supplies

The routine sampling of the public water supplies was carried out during the year to a pattern agreed with the County Engineer to ensure that all water delivered for consumption was fit and wholesome. Samples are drawn from selected areas and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analyses and to the Area Bacteriologist for examination.

The following table shows the extent and variation of the work done in this connection throughout the year :—

Number of samples of water taken from public supplies	103
Number of samples of water taken from private supplies	4
Number of samples of water taken from proposed new private supplies	12
Number of samples of water taken following complaints (private supplies)	19
Total	<hr/> 138 <hr/>

Three hundred and thirty-four visits were made on receipt of applications for connection to the Council's water main. The purpose of these visits is to ensure that the fittings to be supplied are suitable and also that the drainage arrangements for dealing with the waste water therefrom are adequate.

Drainage

The practice of applying smoke tests to all new drainage and plumbing work continues and 592 such tests were made during the year.

Twenty-seven drainage lay-out plans were prepared for the guidance of promoters of building works and architects.

Intimations to the Solway River Purification Board of new or altered discharges from drainage systems numbered thirty-nine.

When drainage from a building has to be connected to the public sewer, formal application is passed to this Department for any observations. In this way modernisation of unsatisfactory systems can be achieved and new systems can only be installed under supervision. Eighty-three such applications were dealt with during 1962.

The following table details the drainage works carried out at the various types of properties :—

Number of existing houses provided with new or improved drainage	129
Number of existing shops provided with new or improved drainage	1
Number of existing factories provided with new or improved drainage	—
Number of public buildings provided with new or improved drainage	1
Total	<u>131</u>

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The complete reconstruction of two "export" private slaughterhouses in the landward area of the County meant a re-appraisal of the meat inspection service, and it was found that, due to new methods of slaughter employed at these slaughterhouses, an additional meat inspector would be required. The County Council, conscious of the necessity for maintaining 100% meat inspection, authorised the employment of this officer. This addition to the staff did not, because of the new methods employed at the "export" slaughterhouses, relieve the pressure on this service and it has again only been possible to maintain this service as its present high level by working long and unusual hours to satisfy the demands of this trade.

It will be seen from the following figures that the volume of work to be undertaken in the meat inspection service continues to rise steadily, this year's increase being in the region of 20,000 animals. This increase is proportionately distributed over every class of animal slaughtered.

In the County (excluding the large Burgh of Dumfries) the number of animals slaughtered for human consumption was 440,974 comprised as follows:—

Cattle	3,079
Sheep	350,208
Pigs	31,885
Calves	55,802

The following tables show the various classes of animals slaughtered at the seven slaughterhouses and the number of carcasses wholly or partially condemned on account of disease or injury. Separate tables show the reason for the condemnations:—

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS

Thornhill

Class of Animal	Number of Animals Slaughtered	Number of carcasses		Weight in lbs. of condemned carcass meat.
		Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle ...	470	20	27	12,442
Sheep ...	24,417	80	113	3,712
Pigs ...	103	3	5	839
Calves ...	22,971	85	17	4,221
Totals ...	47,961	188	162	21,214

Reasons for Condemnation of Carcasses:—

Disease or Condition	Wholly Condemned				Partially Condemned			
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Fevered	7	19	2	49	—	—	—	—
Septic Metritis	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pneumonia	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pericarditis	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	4	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnes Disease with Emaciation	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	10	41	2	—
Bruising	—	—	—	—	9	62	2	17
Abscess	—	—	—	—	8	10	1	—
Oedema	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Immature	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Totals	20	80	3	85	27	113	5	17

Cysticercus Bavis: Nil

T.B.Pigs - Submaxillary nodes affected: 3

Mesenteric Nodes affected: 3

Submaxillary and mesenteric nodes affected: 2

In addition to the carcase meat condemned, the following quantities of offal were condemned for various disease conditions:

Weight in lbs.
of offal.

Cattle	2,964
Sheep	2,116
Pigs	93
Calves	1,508
Total	<u>6,681</u>

The total weight of all meat and offal condemned at this slaughterhouse during the year was 27,895 lbs.

Annex

Class of Animal	Number of Animals Slaughtered	Number of carcasses		Weight in lbs. of condemned carcass meat.
		Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	888	1	8	1,071
Sheep	2,698	15	6	826
Pigs	137	2	1	257
Calves	18,987	109	17	4,657
Totals	22,710	127	32	6,811

Reasons for condemnation of Carcasses:—

Disease or Condition	Wholly condemned				Partially condemned			
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Fevered	1	4	2	88	—	—	—	—
Septic Metritis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Bruising	—	3	—	—	7	1	1	15
Oedema	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Immature	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Fracture	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Totals	1	15	2	109	8	6	1	17

Cysticercus Bovis: One passed after refrigeration.

T.B. Pigs:— Submaxillary Nodes Affected — 2

Mesenteric Nodes Affected — 1

Submaxillary and Mesenteric Nodes Affected — 1

In addition to the carcass meat condemned, the following quantities of offal were condemned for various disease conditions:

	Weight in lbs. of offal.
Cattle	1,489
Sheep	507
Pigs	84
Calves... ..	1,684
Total	<u>3,764</u>

The total weight of all meat and offal condemned at this slaughterhouse during the year was 10,575 lbs.

Lockerbie

Class of Animal	Number of Animals Slaughtered	Number of carcasses		Weight in lbs. of condemned carcass meat.
		Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	1,617	10	27	6,324
Sheep	161,152	130	391	5,210
Pigs	824	—	11	150
Calves	13,794	53	28	1,887
Totals	177,387	193	457	13,571

Reasons for condemnation of Carcasses :—

Disease or Condition	Wholly Condemned				Partially Condemned			
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Fevered	—	12	—	31	—	—	—	—
Septic Pneumonia	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pericarditis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Nephritis and Peritonitis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Emaciation	—	55	—	1	—	—	—	—
Johnes Disease with Emaciation	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	2	—	—	2	123	3	2
Bruising	2	6	—	—	12	154	5	26
Pleurisy	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
Abscess	—	2	—	—	2	72	—	—
Oedema	1	14	—	13	1	11	—	—
Ill-bled	—	26	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lymphosarcoma	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rupture	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Mastitis	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	—
Immature	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Fracture	—	—	—	—	9	15	3	—
Jaundice	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Toxæmia Cysticercus bovis	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	10	130	—	53	27	391	11	28

Cysticercus Bovis: One case of generalised cysticercus bovis. Wholly condemned.

T.B. Pigs — Submaxillary nodes affected: 4
 Mesenteric nodes affected: 7
 Sub-maxillary and mesenteric nodes affected: 3

In addition to the carcass meat condemned, the following quantities of offal were condemned for various disease conditions:

				Weight in lbs. of offal.
Cattle ...	...	...	...	3,842
Sheep ...	...	...	...	12,619
Pigs ...	...	...	...	129
Calves	...	...	...	734
Total				<u>17,324</u>

The total weight of all meat and offal condemned at this slaughterhouse during the year was 30,895 lbs.

PRIVATE ABATTOIRS Thornhill Bacon Factory

Class of Animal	Number of Animals Slaughtered	Number of carcasses		Weight in lbs. of condemned carcass meat.
		Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Pigs ...	30,820	68	198	13,058

Reasons for Condemnation of Carcasses :—

Disease or Condition	Wholly Condemned				Partially Condemned			
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Fevered	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pneumonia	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Nephritis & Peritonitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—
Bruising	—	—	2	—	—	—	21	—
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—
Fracture	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Pyæmia	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	68	—	—	—	198	—

T.B. Pigs — Submaxillary nodes affected: 189
 Mesenteric nodes affected: 479
 Submaxillary and mesenteric nodes affected: 41

In addition to the carcass meat condemned, the following quantities of offal were condemned for various disease conditions:

Weight in lbs.
of offal

Cattle	—
Sheep	—
Pigs	12,343
Calves	—
	<hr/>
	12,343

The total weight of all meat and offal condemned at this slaughterhouse during the year was 25,401 lbs.

Racks

Class of Animal	Number of Animals Slaughtered	Number of carcasses		Weight in lbs. of condemned carcass meat.
		Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Sheep	94,399	65	118	5,194
Calves	21	—	—	—
Totals	94,420	65	118	5,194

Reason for Condemnation of Carcasses :—

Disease or Condition	Wholly Condemned				Partially Condemned			
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Fevered	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Bruising	—	3	—	—	—	16	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Oedema	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gangrene	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Fracture	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Blood Splashing... ..	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Fatty Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pyæmia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	65	—	—	—	118	—	—

In addition to the carcass meat condemned, the following quantities of offal were condemned for various disease conditions:

Weight in lbs.
of offal

Cattle	—
Sheep	5,566
Pigs	—
Calves	—
	<hr/>
	5,566

The total weight of all meat and offal condemned at this slaughterhouse during the year was 10,710 lbs.

Dornocktown

Class of Animal	Number of Animals Slaughtered	Number of carcasses		Weight in lbs. of condemned carcass meat.
		Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Sheep	67,003	34	35	1,266
Calves	29	—	—	—
Totals	67,032	34	35	1,266

Reasons for Condemnation of Carcasses:—

Disease or Condition	Wholly Condemned				Partially Condemned			
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Fevered	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Metritis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pneumonia	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Nephritis & Peritonitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Totals	—	34	—	—	—	35	—	—

In addition to the carcass meat condemned, the following quantities of offal were condemned for various disease conditions:

Weight in lbs.
of offal

Cattle	—
Sheep	2,846
Pigs	—
Calves	—
	<hr/>
	2,846

The total weight of all meat and offal condemned at this slaughterhouse during the year was 4,112 lbs.

Lanholm

Class of Animal	Number of Animals Slaughtered	Number of Carcases		Weight in lbs. of condemned carcase meat
		Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	104	—	—	—
Sheep	539	1	1	55
Pigs	1	—	—	—
Totals	644	1	1	55

Reasons for Condemnation of Carcases:—

Disease or Condition	Wholly Condemned				Partially Condemned			
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Fevered	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

In addition to the carcase meat condemned, the following quantities of offal were condemned for various disease conditions:

Weight in lbs.
of offal.

Cattle	166
Sheep	56
Pigs	—
Calves	—

222

The total weight of all meat and offal condemned at this slaughterhouse during the year was 277 lbs.

Meat Store

The premises used by a Butcher not keeping open shop for the sale of meat or meat food products continue to be kept under observation and have been found on inspection to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.

The provision of these Regulations have been applied during the year under review and difficulty was experienced in complying with Regulation 4 relative to ante-mortem inspection of sheep at the "export" slaughterhouses. However, with the employment of an additional meat inspector, this difficulty has been overcome and the only slaughterhouse in the County where ante-mortem examination is not carried out is the private slaughterhouse in Langholm Burgh which is exempt from such inspection in the Fourth Schedule of the Regulations.

FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

Unsound Food

In the course of routine inspection, or on request, the foodstuffs as shown on the following table were examined in wholesale and retail premises in the landward area of the County and in the Burghs of Annan, Langholm, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, Moffat and Sanquhar, and seized as unfit for human consumption, with the consent of the owners, in terms of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

FOOD SEIZED AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PREMISES

Description	Weight	
	lbs.	ozs.
Tinned Jellied Veal	18	
" Corned Beef/Mutton	377	13½
" Pork/Chopped Pork	666	14
" Ham	613	11
" Tongue	78	—
" Hamburgera	1	—
" Steak/Kidney Pudding	27	13
" Bacon Pudding	8	—
" Sausages	1	4
" Frankfurters/Beans	2	—
" Salmon	6	—
" Pilchards	6	11
" Chicken	26	12
" Fruit/Juices	180	3
" Jam	2	—
" Soup	162	7½
" Peas	32	10
" Beans/Tomato	18	8
" Carrots	1	3
" Tomatoes	13	12
" Spaghetti	6	—
" Creamed Rice	29	1
" Milk	56	4
" Vegetable Oil	6	—
Cheese Spread	7	—
Cheese	14	—
Biscuits	27	4½
Flour	36	—
Carrots	16,240	—
Cabbages	80	—
Fowls	18	12
Frozen Meat	55	8
Pork	58	12
Ham	283	4
Lamb	147	4
Beef	389	4
Lambs' Livers	10	12
Kidney	24	8
Tripe	42	—
Total	19,776	3½

8 tons 16 cwts. 2 qtrs. 8 lbs. 3½ oz.

The total weight of all foodstuffs seized as unfit for human consumption, being meat and offal seized at the slaughter-houses plus foodstuffs seized at wholesale and retail premises amounted to 57 tons 17 cwts. 2 qtrs. 1 lb. 3½ oz.

In addition, the following soft drinks were seized with the owners' consent as being unfit for human consumption :—

Description	Number of Bottles	
	Large	Small
Suncrush	4	— doz.
Lucozade	9	4 "
Ribena	—	2 "
Lemon Barley Water... ..	—	2 "
Ferguzade	—	8 "
Lime	—	6 "
Total	13	22 doz.

Intensive inspection of all poultry offered or exposed for sale continues and, although prepacking and freezing of this article of diet has improved the appearance of this commodity, these methods of better presentation pose their own problems and I particularly refer to the handling of the poultry by the retailer after the produce has left the factory. In order to make an attractive display, the frozen birds are sometimes taken from the freezing cabinet and put on display and, if not sold, returned to the cabinet at night for storage. This is a dangerous practice and where noted the retailer was instructed on the correct way to deal with this problem.

Another unsatisfactory practice noted during these inspections was the loading of visible deep freeze cabinets above the load-line and this was especially noted during the Christmas season when greater stocks than usual are held. By loading above the load-line, the temperature of the goods above the line is raised above the recommended temperature and deterioration of the article is inevitable even if not to dangerous level.

Deep frozen and quick frozen foodstuffs are increasing in popularity with the general public and great care must be exercised by the retailer if these foods are to reach the consuming public in good condition. Consideration should be given by the

manufacturers to the production of "free flowing" or individually frozen food packs to prevent the splitting of packaged frozen food for small sales. At present these foods are prepacked in numbered quantities or a given weight and where these are in excess of customer requirement, the retailer, in order to make the sale, will partially defrost the food so that it can be split, and return the unsold portion to the freezing cabinet. "Free flowing" frozen foods are produced for the hotel and catering trade and I feel that a similar type could be produced for the retail trade and so eliminate the dangerous packet-splitting practice.

The shellfish factory, now completely reconstructed, is a model of its kind, consideration having been given to the comfort of the workers as well as to the hygienic production of this type of food. Increasing demand for "sea-food" has again made extra demands on this factory but with the new premises no difficulties were encountered in meeting this demand.

Samples of these products and swabs from working surfaces were taken regularly throughout the year and at no time were these found on bacteriological examination to be unsatisfactory. The following table gives some indication of the volume of this trade:—

Edible Fish (pre-packed for re-sale)	Scampi	Shrimps	Escallops
	410,655 lbs.	27,837 lbs.	1,558 lbs.

SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Two hundred samples of foodstuffs and drugs were taken during the year, comprising 133 formal and 67 informal or test samples, and submitted to the Public Analyst. In addition, 450 test samples of milk were taken for partial analysis (milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat) in this Department's own laboratory.

Details of the 200 samples analysed by the Public Analyst are given in the following table:—

Article	No. procured		No. deficient or adulterated	
	Formal	Test	Formal	Test
Dripping	-	1	-	-
Fish Cakes	-	7	-	-
Fish Pastes	-	3	-	-
Flour, Self-Raising ...	-	1	-	-
Gelatine	-	1	-	-
Gin	10	-	1	-
Ice Cream	9	1	-	-
Dairy Ice Cream... ..	1	-	-	-
Jam	-	1	-	-
Meat Pies	-	27	-	-
Milk	37	-	2	-
Mince	24	-	-	-
Sausage, Slicing ...	6	-	-	-
Sausage, Link	-	4	-	-
Sausage, Skinless ...	-	1	-	-
Vinegar	-	1	-	-
Whisky	46	1	-	-
Almond Oil	-	1	-	-
Aspirin Tablets... ..	-	2	-	-
Camphorated Oil ...	-	1	-	-
Castor Oil... ..	-	3	-	-
Cod Liver Oil	-	1	-	-
Digestive Powder ...	-	1	-	-
Epsom Salts	-	1	-	-
Friars' Balsam	-	1	-	-
Glycerine and Lemon...	-	1	-	-
Olive Oil	-	3	-	-
Sodium Bicarbonate ...	-	1	-	-
Teething Powder ...	-	1	-	-
Tincture of Iodone ...	-	1	-	-
Total	133	67	3	-

Deficient or Adulterated Samples

(a) Milk: One formal sample of milk procured from a milk retailer was found on analysis to be non-genuine. Following notification of this result from the Public Analyst formal samples were taken from the two farms supplying milk to this retailer. Unfortunately, these follow-up samples were not taken on the same day and an additional complication was that the portion of one of these samples dispatched to the Public Analyst was broken in transit thus necessitating the procuring of a fresh sample. One of these follow-up samples was found to be deficient.

In view of the minor degree of deficiency in the sample procured from the retailer, and having regard to the inconclusiveness of the follow-up samples, the Council decided to send a warning letter to the retailer. A sample taken later from this retailer was found to be genuine on analysis.

In the case of the deficiency in one of the samples taken from the producers, no action was taken, the Public Analyst having opined that this deficiency in milk solids other than milk fat might be due to natural causes. A sample taken later from the retailer selling milk from this producer was found to be genuine on analysis.

(b) Gin: One formal sample of Gin was found on analysis to be non-genuine, being 66.48 degrees proof instead of 70 degrees proof as described on the label of the bottle from which sold, due to added water, contrary to Section 6 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. Legal proceedings were instituted and the vendor fined £15.

The deficient or adulterated samples amount to 1.5% of the total samples taken.

General

One test sample of whisky was taken at the request of a hotel-keeper. The seal on one of the bottles of a consignment of whisky appeared to have been tampered with in course of transit. His fears were unjustified, however, analysis revealing that the whisky was of the proof strength declared on the label.

Meat Pies

In accord with the recommendation of the Health and Welfare Committee of the Council the sampling of meat pies was continued during the year and twenty-seven pies of various kinds were purchased and submitted for analysis.

Meat pies are a very popular item of food, much more so than I had supposed prior to carrying out this sampling programme. Almost every baker and a large number of butchers in this County manufacture these and, in addition, meat pies manufactured by the large bakery firms are for sale in quite a number of grocers' shops. My assumption that pies feature largely on household menus is based entirely on this observation — I presume that all that are displayed are consumed.

The composition of meat pies varies considerably, the factors showing disparity being price, weight, size and proportion of meat, fat, filler and water, thus making evaluation of the analyses very complicated and obviously a task more suited to the modern computer. Perhaps more important to the Health official is the factor of the quality of the meat, rather than the quantity, and the freshness of the meat used. The storage of meat pies is to some extent regulated by the Food Hygiene Regulations but the length of time elapsing before sale is another matter which might bear more investigation.

FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959.

Last year I mentioned the steady progress being made in repair and improvement of premises to which the provisions of the above Regulations apply and the need for specialised training of all personnel engaged in handling food. I feel perhaps I should follow these remarks with some comment on specific items of food and how they are handled both by the retailer and the consumer, and in order to maintain the continuity of this report I have selected meat pies for this purpose.

Meat pies and all similar products have long been known to the Health Official as a source of outbreak of food poisoning and I wonder if the caterer or the housewife are as well informed on this subject as they might be.

Regulation 25 clearly places a legal obligation on the caterer to ensure that food of this nature is raised to a suitable temperature (180 F) before sale for immediate consumption, but is the housewife, who buys this article of diet, aware of the need to thoroughly heat it before consumption. It is of paramount importance if full enjoyment of this food is to be attained without possible ill-effects that the entire substance is heated throughout to the recommended temperature. By strict compliance with this instruction the general public can contribute greatly to reducing the incidence of minor outbreaks of food poisoning so often attributed to and described as a "tummy upset."

Another vexing problem with regard to this type of food is the absence on the article of any ready means of identifying the date of manufacture by the Food Inspector during the course of his duties. The manufacturer maintains that by means of identifying marks or code numbers it is possible to ascertain date of manufacture, but these secret marks are of no use to the retailer, the Food Inspector or the general public in estimating the "shelf life" when the article is exposed for sale. Surely it is not beyond the ingenuity of man to date stamp the article itself or in these days of prepacked goods the wrapper or container.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953.

The provisions of this order were enforced but no contraventions were found.

THE ICE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1948/60 THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959.

Details of the ice cream premises and vehicles in use, with other details concerning the administration of the Regulations are summarised below:—

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
1. <u>Registrations granted, cancelled, etc. in 1962.</u>		
Registrations in force at 31st December, 1961.	37	18
Registrations granted during 1962	3	1
Registrations cancelled during 1962	—	2
Registrations in force at 31st December, 1962.	40	17

These figures for registered premises and vehicles remain fairly constant, having varied between very small limits since the inception of the Regulations.

2. Details of the Premises in use.

Premises registered for the Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	12
Premises registered for the Manufacture and Storage of Ice Cream	2
Premises registered for the Storage and Sale of Ice Cream ...	26

One of the dealers registered in respect of premises for the Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Ice Cream is confined to the use of a complete cold mix.

3. Details of Ice Cream Vehicles in use.

Large vans specially constructed for Ice Cream sale	12
Vans modified to conform with the requirements of the Regulations	4
Tricycles and similar vehicles	1

4. Samples of Ice Cream taken for Bacteriological Examination

Number of samples of ice cream submitted for bacteriological examination during the year	15
Number of samples found unsatisfactory on account of high bacterial count	3
Number of samples found unsatisfactory on account of the presence of coliform organisms	1
Number of samples found unsatisfactory on account of high bacterial count and presence of coliform organisms	—
Number of samples found to be satisfactory	11

Table showing graded results of Bacteriological Examinations

Bacterial Count	No. of Samples	Also containing coliform organisms
0 — 5,000	11	—
5,000 — 10,000	—	—
10,000 — 20,000	—	—
20,000 — 50,000	1	1
50,000 — 100,000	3	—
Over 100,000	—	—

5. Samples of Ice Cream taken under the Food & Drugs (Scotland) Act and the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

Number of samples of ice cream submitted for chemical analysis during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of samples of dairy ice cream submitted for chemical analysis during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Table showing the results of the analyses :—

	Fat Content	No. of Samples	Milk Solids other than Fat Content	No. of Samples
Ice Cream	Under 5%	—	Under 7.5%	—
	5% — 6%	4	7.6% — 8.5%	2
	6% — 7%	1	8.6% — 9.5%	2
	7% — 8%	2	9.6% — 10.5%	2
	8% — 9%	1	10.6% — 11.5%	3
	9% — 10%	1	11.6% — 12.5%	1
	10% — 11%	1		

Average Fat Content — 7.13%

Average Milk Solids other than Fat Content — 9.94%

Dairy Ice Cream — 6.59% Milk Fat. 9.5% Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.

(Note: The prescribed standard for Ice Cream is not less than 5% Fat and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ Milk Solids other than Fat.

The prescribed standard for Dairy Ice Cream is not less than 5% Milk Fat and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ Milk Solids other than Milk Fat and no Fat other than that derived from milk).

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1955.

The above Regulations impose certain conditions relative to the humane treatment of animals for slaughter and control the manner in which slaughter is carried out. In the course of routine meat inspection visits, regard is paid by the Inspectors to the requirements of these Regulations.

In last year's report it was mentioned that two slaughtermen had been charged with contraventions of the Regulations and

now I can report that both prosecutions were successful in the Sheriff Court, fines of £8 and £10 being imposed. In view of these convictions the Council decided to endorse the offenders' licences and resolved that two such endorsements would be followed by revocation of the licence in accordance with the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1954.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1954.

Two of the four slaughterhouses in the landward area of the County were completely reconstructed during 1962, in both cases effecting great improvement to working conditions and efficiency.

Both of these slaughterhouses are privately owned and are used exclusively for the sheep "export" trade and in each case the line slaughter system was introduced.

It may be useful here to narrate some of the problems which were presented during the reconstruction of these slaughterhouses.

Racks Slaughterhouse

This slaughterhouse is sited in a rural area next to a railway siding and in close proximity to a By-products plant. These conditions are ideal, except that there is no public drainage system available.

In view of this shortcoming the drainage from the building was designed in two sections, one to deal with normal human waste by septic tank treatment and the other to deal with the slaughterhouse waste by filtration and disposal of effluent by "rain gun" on to the surrounding agricultural land. The latter system, which is purely mechanical, has now overcome the initial difficulties and is functioning very efficiently.

The owners of this slaughterhouse built a set of twin chilling tunnels and were anxious to have the freshly dressed carcase passed direct to these tunnels without preliminary

cooling in normal cooling halls. This is an innovation and out of context with previous teaching, but it has proved very successful on the Continent of Europe and the result of the practice at these premises has been very gratifying indeed.

With the introduction of this cooling system it was found necessary to have a Meat Inspector in attendance at all times during slaughter and to facilitate this inspection a special section of the line was set aside for this purpose. This area was fitted with floodlighting.

All the wall surfaces of the stunning pen, slaughterhall and red offal area were covered with white porcelain tiles to a height of 5'6" to facilitate cleansing, and although this form of wall facing is usually recommended for this type of work, I cannot subscribe to the recommendation because of the rough usage it is subjected to in this particular trade. Porcelain tiles are too easily chipped and the number of fine seamed joints which blood can impregnate are too numerous to achieve the clean surface so desirable.

Dornocktown Slaughterhouse

This is also a privately owned sheep "export" slaughterhouse and the reconstruction at these premises was principally designed for the introduction of line slaughter.

As this slaughterhouse is situated within a Special Drainage District no difficulty was presented in attaining good drainage facilities, although it may be necessary to introduce some form of treatment to the slaughterhouse effluent before discharging into the sewer as the final disposal plant may prove incapable of dealing efficiently with a large volume of this type of effluent.

It is interesting to note in this instance that the wall surface finish was of Keen's dense white cement finished from a steel trowel and highly polished and in spite of this precaution it was found that blood splashing on to these surfaces was absorbed and cleaning made impossible. To overcome this the

finished surfaces were treated with three coats of a chlorinated rubber paint and the result of this treatment has been truly astonishing. The walls can now be washed down at the end of the day's kill with an ordinary hose pipe effecting the complete removal of all slaughtering residues. This is a type of wall surface finish which could be recommended for slaughterhouse work.

Licensing of Slaughtermen

Thirty-nine licences were issued during the year in terms of the Slaughterhouses Acts, 1928–1954; these were as follows:—

Slaughter of all animals including horses	6
Slaughter of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats	.22
Slaughter of sheep only	11

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

Offensive Trades

In addition to the slaughterhouses there are three firms carrying on one or more of the business listed as "offensive trades" in Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. In all 8 offensive trades are carried on at these premises, as follows:—

Blood Boiler	1	Knacker	1
Bone Boiler	1	Manure Manufacturer	1
Tallow Melter	2	Tripe Cleaner	1
Skin and Hide Factor	1		

Since these firms to a great extent concern themselves with the utilisation of slaughterhouse wastes and other like material, they perform a very necessary service without which difficulty would be experienced in satisfactorily disposing of dead and moribund animals and the ever-increasing quantities of inedible and unsound meat and offal from slaughterhouses. It

is to the credit of these firms that nuisance from the transport and processing of these potentially offensive materials is a comparatively rare occurrence.

The final products from these premises are tallow, dried blood, bone meal and other fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs. A measure of efficiency of the business is the variety of the products produced. In this way all the offensive matter is transformed to some useful commodity. This also accounts for the multiplicity of the trades carried on at each of these premises.

At one of these premises provision is made for veterinary surgeons to carry out post-mortem examination of animals they have been treating—a very useful service. Another much appreciated service performed by one of these firms is the collection of dead animals found in the river estuaries following floods.

One of these firms has near its offensive trade business other premises concerned with the abstraction and purification of edible fat. During this year under review alterations and improvements were commenced at these latter premises and these are proceeding under the supervision of this Department to ensure that the two sets of premises and the two types of products—edible and technical fats—are kept separate from each other.

Complaints

The following table shows the number and nature of complaints dealt with during the year:—

Nature of Complaint	Number Reported	Number Abated
(a) Structural and other defects of dwellinghouses including dampness	37	24
(b) Choked and defective drains and defective sanitary conveniences	13	12
(c) Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	4	4
Carry Forward	54	40

Nature of Complaint	Number Reported	Number Abated
Brought Forward	54	40
(d) Overcrowding	9	8
(e) Offensive Smells	12	9
(f) Accumulation of Refuse	8	7
(g) Infestation by Pests	113	106
(h) Pollution of Streams and Ditches	1	1
(i) Dirty Houses	2	2
(j) Others	5	4
Total	<u>204</u>	<u>177</u>

It will be seen that a large number of complaints concern infestation by pests. The majority of these are infestations by rats and mice. This does not mean that there has been a marked increase in the number of these pests as all the available evidence indicates that the level of infestation has never been lower. It seems to me to be merely that people are availing themselves more of the service provided for the control of these pests. A separate section of this report deals with pests and the treatments carried out to control these.

Complaints regarding structural and other defects of dwellinghouses including dampness continue at the usual level. As is shown on the table a proportion of these were resolved and in the other cases the defects are to such a degree that rehousing of the occupiers and demolition or closing of the houses is the ultimate remedy.

Complaints of unsatisfactory water supply and defective drainage do not feature so largely as formerly principally because of the near-overall availability of public water supplies in the County and the provision of public drainage systems for the villages and hamlets, although in this latter connection there are communities still without proper facilities.

Dirty Houses

Twenty visits were paid to houses not being maintained in a clean condition during 1962. Statutory action was not resorted

to but this does not mean that improvement of conditions was otherwise achieved. A visit by the Sanitary Inspector sometimes effects some slight improvement but after a while where the persons concerned are handicapped by ill health or old age, or where the poor structure of the dwelling and its lack of sanitary facilities make a mockery of house-keeping standards, the exhortations of the Sanitary Inspector become so regular and commonplace that they are fruitless.

Of the 8 houses or so which required to be visited from time to time 5 were unsatisfactory houses.

Three families, whose standard of house-keeping was very poor, were rehoused during the year. These families seem to have made a big effort to make the most of their new environment.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

The advent of legislation controlling caravan sites, the improvement in the general housing situation, the reduction in the number of living huts at sawmills, forestry works and other works of a temporary or seasonal nature are all factors which have contributed to reducing the numbers of tents, vans and sheds in occupation in the County. In addition, there are no recognised parking places or "stops" for gypsies in the County and the number of dwelling huts on the shore, all of which are holiday huts only and not in permanent occupation, remains unchanged.

During the holiday months visits were paid to camping sites. No cause for complaint was observed.

The number of permanently occupied caravans on approved sites, including caravans at road and engineering works, varied very little during the year. This type of caravan by reason of the standard of habitability it affords hardly comes within the purview of tents, vans and sheds.

Lay-byes.

For the past 4 years I have been commenting on the health problem, the nuisance conditions and the danger to amenities caused by fouling of lay-byes on the major roads in the County. The Council has now reduced the number of official lay-byes, has instituted a more regular and more comprehensive system of refuse disposal from these and is attempting to persuade filling stations and garages to provide toilet facilities, all in order to reduce the nuisance arising from fouling of lay-byes. The solution to this problem is not readily apparent.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Fourteen site licences have been issued in accordance with the requirements of the above Act.

Again the majority of the applications were made in respect of single caravans and a particular problem was presented when dealing with these applications in assessing the real need for granting licence for such caravans. The single caravan sited within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse does not require a site licence (First Schedule) if the use is incidental to the enjoyment of such as a dwellinghouse, and my interpretation of this is, that such a caravan should be used on a non-commercial basis. Following this interpretation site licences have been issued for single caravans so sited, when these vans are being used as extra bedroom accommodation for commercial purposes.

It would appear that some consideration should be given to restriction of this exemption and for limitation of such a licence where issued as this practice could become a simple and cheap way of providing sub-standard living accommodation. If such accommodation is required and is commercially sound then surely the answer is to provide the extra accommodation required by the provision of permanent buildings.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The Factories Act, 1961, which came into force on 1st April, 1962, repealed the Factories Acts of 1937, 1948 and 1959 as well as other related enactments.

The number of factories on the Register at the end of 1962 comprised 151 Mechanical, 3 Non-Mechanical and 23 other premises in which Section 7 of the Act is enforceable by the Local Authority.

Five hundred and eighty-three inspections were made of these premises during the year. In seven cases only were defects concerned with sanitary conveniences found.

Three visits were paid to the houses of Factory Outworkers during the year.

Details of the administration of the Factories Act are given, as required by the Scottish Home and Health Department, in the following format:—

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	151	520	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	23	54	—	—
Total	177	583	3	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	7	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel:—						
Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958.

Regular observations of the various plants capable of contravening these Regulations were made during the year. In only a few cases was it necessary to notify the plant operators that dark smoke was being emitted in excess of the permitted periods.

At one factory where the hand-stoked, solid-fuel-fired furnace had long been unsatisfactory a change-over to oil firing was carried out.

Dust Emissions

At a chipboard factory observations continue to be carried out relative to the emission of dust.

During the year four more filters were fitted to serve eight cyclones and the remaining four cyclones will be similarly provided with filters in the near future. When this work has been completed only the dust from the driers will remain to be dealt with. Some difficulty concerned with fire risk is being experienced in dealing with the driers but this firm is presently engaged in devising some form of expendable filter which may solve this problem. Within the factory there are now provided two large industrial vacuum cleaners which are proving effective in reducing dust and have obviated the need for manual sweeping.

At the Road Metal Quarry it has this year been possible to assess the value of the modifications carried out to the plant (and the new fitments provided), which is concerned with stone-drying and the production of asphalt. Although a great improvement has been effected there is still emission of dust. The firm and the manufacturers of the plant are still endeavouring to reduce the level of discharge of dust both from the standpoint of reducing the nuisance caused and because the recovery of this dust has economic advantages.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The work involved in the administration of this Act, in the inspection and treatment of properties for rats and mice infestation, is shown in the following tabulated statement :—

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
I. Number of Properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1961.					
(a) As a result of notification ...	1	27	8	16	52
(b) Otherwise ...	37	5	17	13	72
Total	38	32	25	29	124
II. Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	28	32	23	23	106
III. Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) By the Local Authority ...	18	31	14	22	85
(b) Otherwise ...	—	1	9	7	17
Total	18	32	23	29	102
IV. Number of Notices served under Section 4					
(a) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Works	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—
V. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4.	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Number of Notices issued under Section 6 (2)	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Number of Ships Treated — Nil. Number of Rodent Control Certificates Issued — Nil.					

There has been very little change in this service. One full-time operator is employed whose duties are to carry out inspections for rat infestation with particular attention to Council properties and premises especially liable to infestation such as refuse tips, sewage works, offensive trade premises, grain storage premises, disused harbour areas, culverts, etc. In this inspection he is supplied with additional information by the District Sanitary Inspectors, the Burgh Surveyors of the six small Burghs and the Council's Clerks of Works.

The operator is also required to carry out the treatment of all Council properties and the free treatment of all dwelling-houses infested by rats or mice. In addition, he supervises in respect of treatments at other premises and on occasions carries out treatments at agricultural and industrial premises for which a charge is made to cover the operator's time, travelling expenses and the amount of poison bait used.

Effective control is maintained over refuse tips, sewage works and other premises liable to infestation by maintaining token baits thereat, so that re-infestations are quickly noted and treated.

Poison bait containing warfarin continues to be used. The concentrated poison is purchased and mixed with biscuit waste obtained locally. Except in a few instances this is an ideal bait and is at least as effective as proprietary baits and considerably cheaper.

Some difficulty has been experienced in successfully treating deep litter poultry premises, which are particularly liable to rat infestation and difficult to rid of rats because of the alternative feeding available. In these instances soaked wheat and other bases have been tried as alternatives to biscuit waste, without much success. The only effective way to deal with such infestations is to bait with more attractive baits and control the infestation until such times as the premises are cleared for restocking and then full scale treatment is usually successful.

In the case of a refuse tip belonging to another local authority, but situated in the landward area of the County, infestation of rats was discovered which was adjudged to be so massive and so widespread in area that special measures had to be taken. Since great quantities of warfarin poison bait would have been required to make an impression on this infestation it was decided that first should be tried the effects of a direct poison in an effort to effect a quick reduction in the number of rats. This proved very successful and was followed by normal warfarin poison-baiting. The advice and assistance of the Department of Agriculture Rodent Control Service was sought and readily given in this treatment. At one stage in this treatment five men were engaged in laying down poison bait and work continued over a period of some weeks.

For the information of the Department of Agriculture a survey was carried out at 16 "threshings" during the year and the incidence of rats and mice noted as the stacks were taken down. Since "threshings" were not supervised to this degree previously, it is not possible for me to state positively that there has been a marked reduction of rat and mouse infestations in stacks, but, from the low figures recorded during these observations, this is my opinion.

If it seems that the tenor of this section of my report on rodent control is optimistic I feel that this is justified for there is little doubt that the systematic and regular use of warfarin baits is extremely effective against rats and mice and that there has been a very marked reduction in the numbers of these pests. However, one has to be realistic and not forget that the rat has over the centuries survived all the measures taken against him and that he is resourceful and ubiquitous enough to re-appear in all his former numbers if unremitting action is not continued.

OTHER PESTS

Moles

Trapping of moles was carried out at seven properties including two cemeteries and two playing fields.

Bats

Seven houses were treated to eradicate bats.

Insect Pests

At forty properties, following complaints and requests for assistance, treatment was carried out to eradicate ants (19), bees and wasps (6), woodworm (3), cockroaches (2), fleas (2), silver fish (3), spiders, beetles and mites (5).

Local Authority refuse tips, where near dwellinghouses, were treated with tip dressing during the year to control flies and other insect pests.

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951.

Thirteen ships were visited on arrival at Annan Harbour during the year. All were in possession of valid rodent control certificates.

PESTS ACT, 1954.

Rabbit Clearance (Scotland) No. 7 Order, 1956.

A check was kept on playing fields, quarries, road verges, burial grounds and other Council properties for infestation by rabbits. Gassing and trapping are the methods used.

**CINEMATOGRAPH ACTS, 1909 and 1952.
CINEMATOGRAPH (SAFETY) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS,
1955.**

Only two cinemas are now in operation in the landward area of the County. During the year one cinema closed down. Nine visits of inspection were made to cinemas during the year and in no case was any contravention of the Regulations found.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

No complaint under the above Act was received by this Department during 1962.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957.

Visits were paid to the 17 premises in respect of which licences have been granted for the operation of waste food boiling plant.

The general condition of these premises, including the boiling equipment, was found to be fairly satisfactory. Frequent inspections will continue to be carried out to ensure that premises are satisfactory and boiling equipment is properly maintained and used.

**FERTILISERS AND FEEDINGSTUFFS ACT, 1926.
FERTILISERS AND FEEDINGSTUFFS REGULATIONS, 1955.**

Thirteen test or informal samples were taken during the year, principally from stocks held by suppliers and manufacturers throughout the County. These samples comprised 6 fertilisers and 7 feedingstuffs and all were found on analysis to be satisfactory.

SMALL BURGHS

Burgh of Annan

Vital Statistics

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 161 (86 male, 75 female) of which six were illegitimate.

During the year 73 marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 71 (36 male, 35 female). The chief causes of death were: Heart Disease, 16; Cancer, 13; Apoplexy, 12. Four children died during the first year of life.

Infectious Disease

Two notifications were received of patients suffering from respiratory tuberculosis.

Sanitary Condition of the Burgh

The following report has been prepared from information supplied by Mr. Ian Gibson, Sanitary Inspector for the Burgh:—

Water Supply.

At the end of 1962, all the works of improvement and modernisation of the Burgh water supply had been completed. Although the supply and distribution are satisfactory, it is necessary to sound a note of caution.

The only source of supply is Middlebie Reservoir with a daily yield of 400,000 gallons. The total daily demand for all purposes in the Burgh is now 360,000 gallons, so that the margin is now slight. If the demand increases because of a rise in the number of new houses provided, or for industrial purposes, it may

be necessary to consider increasing the storage capacity of the reservoir.

The supply of water throughout the year was satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Sewage Disposal

The drainage system and the Sewage Disposal Works operated satisfactorily throughout the year.

Refuse Disposal.

Arrangements for the collection and disposal of refuse remained the same as in previous years.

Housing

During 1962, 55 Council houses were completed and occupied. Thirty nine of these were of Traditional construction and the remainder of non-Traditional construction similar to those erected in previous years. The houses built were as follows:—

4-apartment Managerial	10
5-apartment Managerial	12
1-apartment Greencroft	8
2-apartment Greencroft	8
3-apartment Flat	1
3-apartment Scotcon Type	16
	<hr/>
Total	55
	<hr/>

During the year the Council sold a further six houses. A start was made to replace the 45 Uniseco prefabricated bungalows. By the end of the year one had been vacated and demolished. At that time, therefore, the Council owned, or factored on behalf of the Scottish Special Housing Association, 1098 houses.

The Council still had under construction a further six Scotcon-type houses and two Managerial-type houses. A further scheme of 22 houses, mostly for single or elderly persons, will be begun early in 1963. Plans are also in hand for housing development in various parts of the Burgh.

Ten Improvement Grants under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, were approved, making a total of 69 houses to be improved by the aid of Grants. Two Standard Grants were also approved for the provision of standard amenities not otherwise qualifying for Discretionary Grants.

One case of bug infestation was successfully treated. This is the first case of this kind to occur in the Burgh for many years.

Offensive Trades.

The only offensive trade in the Burgh is shrimp-peeling. The four factories undertaking this work operated without complaint from adjoining proprietors.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 33 factories with mechanical power and four without mechanical power. Fifty four visits of inspection were made. The only defects found concerned lack of cleanliness and each of these was quickly remedied after an approach to the proprietors concerned.

Houses let in lodgings.

The one house let in lodgings within the Burgh was kept reasonably clean. The premises are capable of accommodating twelve persons.

Burgh of Langholm

Vital Statistics

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 27 (18 male, 9 female). There were no illegitimate births.

During the year 16 marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 29 (16 male, 13 female). The principal causes of death were: Heart Disease, 15; Apoplexy, 6 and Cancer, 5.

Infectious Disease

Only one notification was received, that of a patient suffering from erysipelas.

Sanitary Condition of the Burgh

The following report has been prepared from information supplied by Mr. A. Brebner, Sanitary Inspector of the Burgh:—

Water Supply

The supply, though subject to seasonal variation, was adequate for the needs of the Burgh.

Two new mains were laid to supply a private housing development and the Council's development at Meikleholm.

Sewage Disposal

The consultants were asked to revise the 1961 report and re-site the proposed sewage purification works. The amended report has been received and negotiations were reopened with representatives of industry locally.

Cleansing

Arrangements for the collection of domestic and other refuses continued as in former years. The disposal area was given regular attention but difficulty was again experienced in the control of fly breeding during warm weather.

Housing

8 - 2-apartment and 4 - 3-apartment houses were completed and let to elderly persons.

Three houses were completed by private enterprise.

Eleven privately-owned houses were improved with assistance of discretionary grants, and seven standard grants were approved.

Factories

There are 28 mechanical and 2 non-mechanical factories in the register. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

Offensive Trades

A private slaughterhouse and the skin works were maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Schools

The new Academy was completed and opened in October.

Clean Air Act.

Plant operators were notified when dark smoke was emitted in excess of permitted hours. Two factories converted from hand-stoked, solid fuel boiler to oil-burning boiler, and conversion at a third factory is contemplated.

Burgh of Lochmaben

Vital Statistics

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 17 (8 male, 9 female). Two of the births were illegitimate.

During the year 11 marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 15 (7 male, 8 female). Six of the deaths resulted from heart disease.

Infectious Disease

There were no notifications of infectious disease during the year.

Sanitary Condition of the Burgh

I am indebted to Mr. Berry, County Sanitary Inspector, for the following report :—

New houses

Ten new Council houses were completed and occupied in 1962. This completed the development of 14 houses at Mossvale.

One new house, other than the above, was completed and occupied during the year.

Approval was given for the erection of one new house and this was in course of construction at the end of the year.

Improvements to Houses

(a) General

Alterations and improvements of a major nature were carried out to 9 dwellings and minor works were undertaken to 3 dwellings during the year.

(b) Improvement Grants

One grant was promised by the Council in terms of Section 111 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, in respect of improvement works at one dwellinghouse. Grants were paid in respect of satisfactorily completed improvement works at 7 dwellinghouses.

(c) Standard Grants

One grant was promised for the provision of standard amenities in one dwellinghouse during the year and one grant was paid in respect of the installation of such facilities in one house, as provided for in the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

Building ByelawsPlans.

Seven plans, submitted for approval under the Building Byelaws, were approved during the year. These were concerned with the following works :—

(a) New private Dwellinghouses	1
(b) Alterations to dwellinghouses	3
(c) New garages (Post Office and Bakery)	2
(d) Alterations to dairy premises	1
	<hr/>
Total	7

Minor Warrants

Twenty-five minor warrants were issued during the year for the following works :—

(a) Alterations to dwellinghouses	3
(b) Alterations to shops	1
(c) New private garages	4
	<hr/>
Carry forward	8

Minor Warrants (continued)

Brought forward	8
(d) New Garden Sheds	14
(e) New store	1
(f) Shelter for horses	1
(g) New boundary fence	1
	<hr/>
Total	25
	<hr/>

Unfit Houses

No demolition or closing order was served during 1962. One undertaking (not to relet for human habitation) was accepted in respect of one dwellinghouse.

One dwellinghouse, for some time the subject of a demolition order, was vacated during the year, the occupier being rehoused by the Council.

Three dwellinghouses, the subjects of demolition orders, were improved to a modern standard of habitability and the orders determined during the year.

As has been mentioned in previous reports there are a number of vacant houses in the Burgh which have been closed for human habitation. Some of these remain exactly as vacated except for some deterioration and some others are in token use as stores. By this is meant that the decision to use these as stores has not been really implemented.

These properties are unlikely to be improved by private persons because they are in poor repair and, for the most part, too small. It is also unlikely that demolition of these properties will be effected as major works of repairing the gables of adjoining properties would be entailed if demolition were attempted. Another drawback to demolition is that unsightly gaps are left in the streets which in a short time become unkempt and overgrown.

Since reconstruction by private persons is unlikely and demolition not economically feasible or aesthetically desirable there is left the prospect that these properties will become more and more dilapidated, detracting from the appearance of the streets in which situated and causing deterioration of the properties they adjoin by allowing the penetration of dampness as well as becoming harbours for pests.

Some Local Authorities have salvaged such properties by acquiring them at a nominal figure and reconstructing them as dwellinghouses. Thus are additional houses for letting made available and as a corollary the problem of retaining the appearance and amenity of the street is resolved. There is no doubt that the best of the houses closed have been modernised by private persons and that the less desirable are left. Notwithstanding this an investigation might now be carried out to consider the economic feasibility of acquiring and reconstructing at least some of these properties, especially as the Council has not at this time any new houses under construction.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.

In the three-year period ended 31st December, 1961, the Council had undertaken to deal with three occupied unfit dwellinghouses out of a total of six such houses. However, this was not fully implemented until 1962 when two families from these unfit houses were rehoused by the Council. In the current three-year period, 1962-63-64, no undertaking has been given to put unfit houses out of use although three houses in this category remain. The occupiers of these three houses are not applicants for Council houses; each of the households consists only of one person and two of the occupiers are also the owners of their houses.

Two of the three vacated houses were already the subjects of demolition orders and in respect of the third an undertaking not to relet has been accepted.

Water Supply

Central Authority approval was given during 1962 for the execution of the works entailed in providing an auxiliary supply of water from the County Council Black Esk supply trunk main pipe, and for works of maintenance and improvement of water mains within the Burgh. Most of the 4" connecting main from the County water main at Chapelcroft to the Burgh main pipe at Watchhill has been provided as also has the greater part of the 5" main from Watchhill to Townhead. These should be completed and capable of operation very early in 1963. A check on these will be carried out and the Burgh supplied with water from the County main for a test period of a few days. At the time of carrying out this test it is hoped to overtake some routine maintenance at the water works such as cleaning out the clear water tank, scouring, etc.

As in 1961, the Spring of 1962 was comparatively dry, especially the month of May when there was very little rain and an almost-continuous drying wind. Towards the middle of this month the level of water in the reservoirs was beginning to fall and this continued gradually until the beginning of July when the upper reservoir was nearly empty and the lower reservoir reduced to half-full. On 10th and 11th July water was obtained from the County Council between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. amounting to 22,000 and 21,000 gallons but this was found to be insufficient to check the fall in the reservoir levels. Water was then taken for longer periods from the County supply up to the end of July. On 3rd August the first heavy and sustained rains fell on the catchment area and from that date onwards the levels of the reservoirs began to improve and it was then possible to revert to the normal Burgh supply.

In all, 926,000 gallons were supplied by the County Council, the equivalent of two weeks supply. In the Burgh the change-over from Burgh to County supply was hardly noticed but there was some loss of pressure on some of the County branch pipes because of the Burgh draw-off. One has to be mindful of a number of factors in circumstances such as occurred during this shortage.

One of these is that, had the dry weather continued, it was unlikely that at that time the County would have been able to give an uninterrupted supply, hence the reason for taking advantage of the availability of the County supply before the Burgh supply was too far depleted. It is also politic to retain some two/three weeks' supply in the Burgh reservoirs so as to keep filters and mains charged with water otherwise the filtration and storage is so impaired that the water deteriorates in quality. Also for reasons of preventing the water becoming stale and to obviate the need for scouring of the main, the Burgh supply, despite being depleted, is kept in use even if only for brief periods.

Three samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the period of intermittent supply. These were found to be satisfactory.

The question of Fluoridation of the Burgh water supply was considered but a final decision on this subject was deferred meantime.

Other than the samples mentioned above, routine samples of the water were taken — two for chemical analysis and four for bacteriological examination. All of these were found to be satisfactory.

Drainage

The sewage disposal system (sewers and sewage works) functioned satisfactorily during the year in that there were no major chokages or other major defects. However, this satisfactory state of affairs is qualified in respect of the sewage works to the extent that the final effluent discharging to the Loch was not always satisfactory according to the Solway River Purification Board.

This failure of the works consistently to produce a satisfactory effluent has been mentioned in previous reports. Despite careful appraisal of all the relevant factors involved there is as

yet no indication what factor or circumstance or combination of these adversely affects the quality of the effluent from time to time. Some of the factors considered include attempts to relate the time of sampling to special drainage discharges. Weather conditions were also considered as well as the effect of maintenance works of de-sludging, skimming of tanks, channel-cleaning, etc.

It must not be assumed that a sample classified by the River Board as "unsatisfactory", or even one classified as "bad", means that there is noticeable failure of the works or that the effluent is causing nuisance conditions. Visual examination of the effluent, for the little that this is worth, reveals no noticeable deterioration in appearance except when works are being carried out to the humus tanks.

Short of taking a great number of samples at various times of the day, in varying conditions of weather and before, during and after the various maintenance tasks, which is hardly justified at present, it is considered sufficient meantime to continue observations.

Some minor works were carried out within a manhole in Bruce Street at the confluence of the Bruce Street sewer and the sewer serving the South part of Princes Street in an attempt to obtain a better flow in a flat section of the Bruce Street sewer which has a history of chokage. Observations seemed to indicate that some damming back occurred in the Bruce Street sewer when the flow in the Princes Street sewer was increased, probably allowing of suspended matter being deposited and forming the basis for an obstruction. The angles of the junction were altered and in the seven months from so doing there has not been any chokage. Some more time will, of course, require to elapse before it can be claimed that this is even a partial improvement.

The other section of branch sewer which has very little fall and requires fairly constant attention is the section serving Mossvale. This sewer was extended in 1961 to serve the new development of 14 houses. It was not known at this time what

effect the additional volume of sewage would have on this sewer, whether this would exacerbate the chokages or whether it would have a flushing effect and improve the flow. The houses have now been fully occupied for eight months, during which time no chokage has occurred.

The Burgh Foreman and one of the Burgh workmen attended a short course for sewage works operators arranged by the Solway River Purification Board.

As reported in my report for 1961, discussions continue between the Hospital Board and the Council concerning the payment to be made by the Board for the drainage facilities provided by the Council. Negotiations were also entered into with the Board concerning the taking over by the Council of the 450 yards or thereby of private sewer belonging to the Board extending from the East end of Halliday Terrace to the entrance to the Hospital. This will allow of an extension of private development in this area.

The filter arms on one of the small filters at the sewage works are to be renewed as these have become defective.

The arrangement whereby sludge is removed from the works by the County Council tanker vehicle continued during the year.

Routine painter work, etc., was carried out at the sewage works during the year and part of the boundary fence on the loch side was re-aligned to allow access for anglers.

On two occasions minor rat infestations were discovered. These were successfully treated by the County Pests Officer.

Six tests were carried out to new drains and plumbers' pipes during the year.

Refuse Disposal

There was no change during the year in the refuse collection service.

Participation by the Burgh in the County Council's central composting scheme has now been arranged. When this scheme is in operation, refuse collected as at present, instead of being disposed of to the Burgh refuse tip, will be taken to a "transfer depot" provided at a site at Mill Road. There the refuse will be tipped into a container which will be taken by County Council vehicle to the composting centre to be situated near Lockerbie Sewage works. In effect, the only real change from the present arrangement will be that the refuse tip will no longer be used for refuse disposal. There will be a limited use for the tip, however, for the disposal of builders' refuse and material of this nature. Strict control will require to be exercised to preclude unauthorised tipping which is already a source of concern. It is also hoped to arrange for some of the inorganic "tailings" from the composting centre to be spread over the tip by way of "blinding".

A request was made to one of the firms of road works contractors to tip excavated earth over the tip surface, as it was understood difficulty was being experienced in getting rid of this material. In view of the impending discontinuation of the use of the tip, this firm was accorded every facility as this was seen to be a way of raising the level of the tip area to that of the adjoining ground and of effectively covering the layers of refuse with material which might be induced to grow grass. However, the direct access to the tip was quite inadequate and, although an alternative access route was suggested, this apparently did not find favour with the firm, who by this time had found more convenient outlets elsewhere for this excavated earth. Should such an opportunity again present itself, this should be taken advantage of, even although a modicum of expense to the Burgh is involved.

Spraying of the tip against flies was carried out during the summer months and inspections are made by the County Pests Officer to ensure that rat infestation does not occur.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

Several complaints were received during the year concerning choked drains. These were dealt with quickly before nuisance

conditions arose, As previously mentioned the two sections of branch sewer in which chokages occurred, with consequent chokage of house drains and overspill of sewage matter, appear to have been improved following, in one case, the extension of the branch sewer, and, in the other, minor works at a manhole.

There were no other complaints concerned with public health matters and there were no nuisances outstanding during the year under review.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958.

No contravention of the above Regulations was noted during the year.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

During the year the use of two of the single-caravan sites was discontinued and no new application for a site licence was received, so that there are now, within the Burgh, three single-caravan sites and one multiple site, exclusive of the site provided by the Council.

The single-caravan sites are satisfactory but there has been delay in carrying out the works of providing hard-standings, etc. at the large site.

Twenty visits were paid to caravan sites during the year.

Shops Act, 1950.

Seventeen inspections were made of shop premises during the year. Such visits were also concerned with the provisions of other enactments such as the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, the Factories Act, Building Byelaws, etc.

Factories Act, 1961.

There are 16 premises within the Burgh designated as factories. One sawmill was closed during the year.

Nine of the factories are designated as mechanical and seven as non-mechanical.

Fifty-six inspections were made of these premises in 1962 principally in connection with the provision and maintenance of the sanitary facilities. In only one case was a defect found which was remedied by the owner after verbal intimation.

One house was visited following notification that "out-work" was being carried on. No objection was raised to this as the premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The sewage works and refuse tip were kept under surveillance by the County Council Pests Officer and the necessary treatment carried out to control rats. Inspections were also made of vacant houses and other premises and areas which appeared liable to infestation.

Burgh of Lockerbie

Vital Statistics

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 51 (33 male, 18 female) of which one was illegitimate.

During the year 34 marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 40 (21 male, 19 female). The principal causes of death were: Heart Disease, 13; Apoplexy, 8; Cancer, 6. One child died during the first year of life.

Infectious Disease

Four patients were notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis.

Sanitary Condition of the Burgh

The following report has been prepared from information supplied by Mr. McPhail, Sanitary Inspector for the Burgh:—

Water Supply

In general, the supply and distribution of water throughout the year was satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Dumfries County Council have now completed their Black Esk Scheme and laid a 12" high pressure main close to the Burgh storage tanks. The Town Council have requested that a connection from this main be laid to the tanks in order to provide an alternative source of supply. This would reduce the cost of remedial works at Bankshill Reservoir in that the valve tower could be renewed without either coffer dam or syphon draw-off being required.

Sewage Disposal

The drainage and sewerage systems operated satisfactorily during the year. Extensions at the sewage works are complete, and the sludge in the digestion tank is being heated to a working temperature before introducing seeding sludge.

The Town Council have agreed to participate in a proposal by Dumfries County Council to build a Composting Centre near to the sewage works. When this scheme is in operation, digested sludge will be pumped direct from the works to the Composting Centre. It is expected that construction work will begin in 1963.

Refuse Disposal

There was no change in the arrangements for the collection and disposal of refuse. Disposal is by controlled tipping and the tip is treated monthly to avoid nuisance by flies.

Factories and Workshops

There are 32 mechanical factories in the Burgh and two non-mechanical. Thirty six visits of inspection were made, and two minor complaints were rectified on verbal instruction.

Offensive Trades

The only offensive trade in the Burgh is that of tripe-cleaning at the Slaughterhouse. The operation of this trade is supervised by the Superintendent and has not given cause for complaint.

Housing

Twelve 3-apartment houses were completed during the year and a further eight 3-apartment houses are nearing completion. In addition, four 2-apartment houses were completed.

Plans are being prepared for housing developments in various parts of the Burgh, including one scheme for approximately 42 houses.

Three houses were completed by private owners and a further three older houses were modernised with the aid of Improvement Grants.

Burgh of Moffat

Vital Statistics

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 30 (16 male, 14 female). There was one illegitimate birth.

During the year 16 marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 38 (24 male, 14 female). The principal causes of death were; Heart Disease, 12; Cancer, 10; Apoplexy, 6. One child died during the first year of life.

Infectious Diseases

There were no notifications of infectious disease during the year.

Sanitary Condition of the Burgh

The following report has been prepared from information supplied by Mr. M. Heron, Sanitary Inspector for the Burgh:-

Water Supply

The supply of water to the Burgh was satisfactory in quantity and quality throughout the year.

Sewage Disposal

In general, the drainage and sewerage systems operated satisfactorily. It is, however, intended to obtain a report from the Consulting Engineers as to how a stage by stage re-organisation of the sewage works could be effected.

Refuse Disposal

There was no change in the arrangements for the collection and disposal of refuse. The tipping site is now largely filled and new ground will be required quite soon.

Schools

The sanitary arrangements are adequate.

Factories

There are sixteen factories in the Burgh, all of them mechanical factories. Routine visits were made. No complaint arose during the year.

Housing

One block of four 2-apartment houses is under construction.

One non-traditional bungalow was completed and two houses were improved by means of Standard Grants.

The details of houses owned or factored by the Town Council at the end of the year were as follows:—

Pre-war houses — 1919 Act	8	
1924 Act	26	
1930 Act	26	
1935 Act	<u>16</u>	76
Post-war houses —Gowanlea Flats	5	
Arcon Temporary	15	
Cruden	10	
Traditional	<u>70</u>	<u>100</u>
Total		<u>176</u>

Burgh of Sanquhar**Vital Statistics**

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 36 (23 male, 13 female).

During the year 34 marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 25 (13 male, 12 female). Ten of the deaths were as a result of Heart Disease.

Infectious Disease

Four notifications were received of dysentery, two of scarlet fever and one each of poliomyelitis and pulmonary tuberculosis.

Sanitary Condition of the Burgh

The following report has been prepared from information supplied by Mr. W. Beveridge, Sanitary Inspector for the Burgh :-

Water Supply

It was necessary to restrict the use of water during a prolonged spell of dry weather. Because of constructional work undertaken to store surplus water, together with an additional draw-off in the Glendyne area, such restriction is now less likely.

Sewage Disposal

Plans have been prepared and Schedules of Quantities have been issued in connection with tenders for new sewage works.

The drainage system operated satisfactorily during the year.

Refuse Disposal

There was no change in the arrangements for the collection and disposal of refuse.

Burial Grounds

Thirty-two interments were carried out at the Old and New Burial Grounds.

Housing

During the year five 2-apartment houses for older people were completed and occupied.

A survey of unfit dwellinghouses was carried out and, as a result, it was possible to close three such dwellings after the tenants had been accommodated in Council houses.

Factories and Workshops

There are 13 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh. A contravention of the Factories Act was brought to the notice of the occupier of one factory and has since been remedied.

